The New-York Times.

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SURRATT'S ARREST.

Full Official History of the Affair.

His Hiding Place in Canada Last Year.

Consul-General Potter Gets on Track of Him.

He Sails for Europe on a Quebec Steamer.

An Officer of the Vessel Discovers Him.

He Lands at Londonderry and Goes to Liverpool.

Futile Efforts to Arrest Him in Great Britain.

He Goes to Rome and Joins the Papal Army.

Is Recognized by a Man who Knew Him in America.

Interesting Correspondence With Our Government.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI ORDERS HIS ARREST.

He Escapes and Goes by Steamer to Egypt.

He is Finally Secured by Our Consul at Alexandria.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The following report of Secretary Seward, submitted to the House to-day by the President, in answer to Mr. Boutwell's resolution, covers the entire history of the discovery, capture, escape, and recapture of John H. Surratt, the conspirator and assassin:

MR. WILDING TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extracts.]

United States Consulate,
Liverpool, Sept. 27, 1865.

Sir: Yesterday information was given me that —— Surratt, one of the persons implicated in the conspiracy to murder Mr. Lincoln, was in Liverpool, or expected there within a day or two. I took the affidavit of the person who gave me the information, and transmitted it to Mr. Adams, and I herewith transmit a copy. —— —— Described himself as a passenger, but I have ascertained that he is * * * * He expects a letter or a visit from Surratt in a day or two, and has promised to acquaint me with his (Surratt's) location. Should there be really anything in it, and a warrant obtained for Surratt's apprehension, we should scarcely get him delivered up without other evidence than we can obtain here. We should have to ask his remand until you could send us the necessary evidence.

Very respectfully, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. WILDING, Vice-Consul.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

[Copy of affidavits.]

No. 52. I, * * * * * *, of Montreal, * * * * at present residing at * * * *, make oath and say that on the 15th day of this present month of September, on board the steamer *Montreal*, sailing from Montreal to Quebec, I I became acquainted with a man passing by the name of McCarthy, a fellow-passenger in said steamer, ——, for Liverpool, where we arrived yesterday, the 25th day of September; that said McCarthy was introduced to me by a Mr. ——, on board the *Montreal* as a passenger, who had compromised himself; that during the voyage, two or three days after we sailed from Quebec, during a conversation, said McCarthy spoke of his having had great difficulty in escaping from the United States into Canada, and asked me if I suspected who he was. I told him that connecting what he had been telling me with what had occurred at the time, I supposed that he had been connected with the assassination of President Lincoln. He made no reply, but smiled. Subsequently, during the voyage he told me that he had been in the Confederate service, engaged in conveying intelligence between Washington and Richmond; that he had been concerned in a plan for carrying off President Lincoln from Washington, which was concocted entirely by J. Wilkes Booth and himself; that he came to Canada just before the assassination of President Lincoln took place; that while in Canada he received a letter from Booth, saying that it had become necessary to change their plans, and requested him to come to Washington immediately; that he did start immediately for Washington, but did not say whether he went there, but he said that on his way back to Canada the train he was in was delayed at St. Albans, and while sitting at breakfast a gentleman next to him spoke of the report of the assassination, and that he, McCarthy, or as he then called himself, Harrison, replied that the news was too good to be true; that the gentleman took a newspaper out of his pocket and read the account of the occurrence, and he (McCarthy) was surprised to see his name there, and left immediately; that he on Sunday evening last had been telling me of an interview with Mr. —— at Richmond, and I said to him you have told me a great deal; what must I call you? what is your real name? and he said: "My name is Surratt." That was just before our arrival at Londonderry, where he (McCarthy or Surratt) landed; I have not seen him since; but from what he told me, I believe he is now in Liverpool; he is a man about twenty-five or thirty years of age; as he is now he is dark, but his hair is dyed; he is about five feet eight inches high; a very sharp Roman nose and prominent forehead; small, sunken eyes; slight moustache; no whiskers. —— ——.

Sworn before me at Liverpool, this 26th day of September, 1865, GEORGE MELLY,
Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Liverpool.

MR. WILDING TO MR. SEWARD.

United States Consulate,
Liverpool, Sept. 30, 1865.

Sir: Since my dispatch, No. 538, the supposed Surratt has arrived in Liverpool, and is now staying at the Oratory of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross. His appearance indicates him to be about twenty-one years of age, rather tall, and tolerably good looking. According to the reports, Mrs. Surratt was a very devout Roman Catholic, and I know that clergymen of that persuasion, on their way to and from America, have frequently lodged while in Liverpool at that same Oratory; so that the fact of this young man going there somewhat favors the belief that he is really Surratt. I can, of course, do nothing further in the matter without Mr. Adams' instructions, and a warrant. If it be Surratt, such a wretch ought not to escape. * * * *

Very respectfully, I am, Sir, your obed't servant,
H. WILDING.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

MR. WILDING TO MR. SEWARD.

United States Consulate,
Liverpool, Oct. 10, 1865.

Sir: Mr. Adams instructed me that he did not consider it advisable, with our present evidence of identity and complicity, to apply for a warrant for the arrest of the supposed Surratt. In his conversation with the —— of the ——, Surratt declared his hope that he would "live long enough to give a good account of Mr. Johnson."

Very respectfully, Sir, I am your obedient servant,
H. WILDING.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c.

MR. HUNTER TO MR. WILDING.

Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 13, 1865.

Sir: Your dispatches from 533-541 inclusive, have been received. In reply to your No. 538, I have to inform you that upon a consultation with the Secretary of War and the Judge-Advocate-General, it is thought advisable that no action be taken in regard to the arrest of the supposed John Surratt at present.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. HUNTER, Actg. Secy.

H. Wilding, Esq., United States Consul, Liverpool.

MR. POTTER TO MR. SEWARD.

United States Consulate-General B. N. A. C.,
Montreal, Oct. 25, 1865.

Sir: I sent a telegram in cypher yesterday informing the Department that John H. Surratt left Three Rivers some time in September for Liverpool, where he now is awaiting the arrival of the steamer *Nova Scotian*, which sails on Saturday next, by which he expects to receive money from parties in this city by the hand of ——, of whom Surratt made a confidant in Liverpool. I have the information from ——. It is Surratt's intention to go to Rome. He was secreted at Three Rivers by a Catholic priest there, with whom he lived. I requested instructions in my telegram, but hearing nothing yet I scarcely know what course to take. If an officer could proceed to England in this ship I have no doubt but that Surratt's arrest might be effected, and thus the last of the conspirators against the lives of the President and Secretary of State be brought to justice. If I hear nothing from Washington I shall go to Quebec to-morrow, to see further on the subject.

I have the honor to be very respectfully our obedient servant, JOHN F. POTTER,
United States Consul-General, B. N. A. P.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

MR. POTTER TO MR. SEWARD.

United States Consulate-General,
British North American Provinces,
Montreal, Oct. 27, 1865.

Sir: I have just had a personal interview with * * * He informed me that before a steamer sailed, a person with whom he was acquainted asked him if he was willing that a gentleman who had been somewhat compromised by the recent troubles in the United States should pass as his friend on board the steamer on her passage out. The * * * declined to acknowledge the person as his friend until he should know who he was. Subsequently the same party, accompanied by a person, came on board the ship before she left her dock, and introduced him to the surgeon as Mr. McCarty. During the passage Mr. McCarty made himself known to * * * as John H. Surratt, and related to him many of the particulars of the conspiracy. He said he had been secreted in Montreal most of the time, with the exception of a week, when he was with a Catholic priest down the river. He also stated that Porterfield, of this city, formerly of Tennessee, assisted in secreting him. The * * * also informed me; that Surratt had dyed his hair, eyebrows and mustache black, stained his face and wore glasses. Surratt landed at Londonderry in Ireland, fearing that he might be watched and detected in Liverpool. The * * * saw him in Liverpool before the steamer left, when Surratt told him he was obliged to remain until he could receive money from Montreal, and he desired * * to go to his friend in this city, and bring him funds. After the return of the *Moravian* * * * was transferred to the *Nova Scotian*. When I saw * * * he had just had an interview with the friend of Surratt, who had introduced him as McCarty, who told him that he was expecting funds from Washington, but that they had not yet come; that he had received letters from Surratt recently, and that he would await in Liverpool the arrival of the *Nova Scotian*. I hoped that an officer might have been sent out in the *Nova Scotian*, which sails to-morrow, in which case the * * * would have aided him in the arrest of Surratt. The * * * says that Surratt manifested no signs of penitence, but justified his actions, and was bold and defiant when speaking of the assassination. As an illustration, he told me that Surratt remarked repeatedly that he only desired to live two years longer, in which time he would serve President Johnson as Booth did Mr. Lincoln. * * * said that he felt it his duty to give me this information, for he regarded Surratt as a desperate wretch and an enemy to society, who should be apprehended and brought to justice. The * * * is and ever has been friendly to our Government, and I am informed by the most respectable parties that he is a high-minded, honorable gentleman.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN F. POTTER.
U. S. Consul British North American Provinces.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

MR. F. SEWARD TO MR. POTTER.

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 11, 1865.

Sir: Your dispatches from No. 235 to 241 have been received. The information communicated in your No. 237 has been properly availed of. * * *

I am, your obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

John F. Potter, Esq., United States Consul-General, Montreal.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. SPEED.

Nov. 13, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your personal inspection, dispatch No. 237, from John F. Potter, Esq., the United States Consul-General at Montreal, relative to an interview with * * * in relation to John H. Surratt, the conspirator. In this connection I beg leave to request that you will procure an indictment against the said John H. Surratt as soon as convenient, with the view to demand his surrender.

I will thank you to return the dispatch after making such use of it as you may desire.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. James Speed, Attorney-General of the United States.

MR. KING TO MR. SEWARD.

Legation of the United States,
Rome, April 23, 1866.

Sir: On Saturday, 21st inst., —— —— called upon me for the purpose, as he said, of communicating the information that John H. Surratt, who was charged with complicity in the murder of President Lincoln, but made his escape at the time from the United States, had recently enlisted in the Papal Zouaves under the name of John Watson, and was now stationed with his company at Sezze. My informant said that he had known Surratt in America; that he recognized him as soon as he saw him at Sezze; that he called him by his proper name, and that Surratt, taking him aside, admitted that he was right in his guess. He added that Surratt acknowledged his participation in the plot against Mr. Lincoln's life, and declared that Jefferson Davis had incited or was privy to it. "* * *" further said that Surratt seemed to be well provided with money, and appealed to him "* * *" not to betray his secret; and he expressed an earnest desire that if any steps were taken toward reclaiming Surratt as a criminal, he (* * *) should not be known in the matter. He spoke so positively in answer to my questions as to his acquaintance with Surratt, and the certainty that this was the man, and there seemed such entire absence of motive for any false statement on the subject, that I could not very well doubt the truth of what he told me. I deemed it my duty, therefore, to report the circumstances to the Department and ask for instructions.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, RUFUS KING.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c.

MR. KING TO MR. SEWARD.

Legation of the United States,
Rome, May 11, 1866.

Sir: In my last dispatch of April 23, I mentioned that * * * had called upon me for the purpose of communicating the intelligence that John H. Surratt, one of the persons charged with complicity in the murder of President Lincoln was a member of the * * * Regiment * * * and then stationed at Sezze. I have since received letters from * * * relating to this matter, which I inclose for the information of the Department while awaiting instructions. The information has been kept secret here.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, RUFUS KING.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c.

TO MR. KING.

April 23, 1866.

Honorable Sir: With reference to the information I had the honor to give you Saturday last, I most respectfully state and suggest that it would be advisable to proceed at once and ascertain if such information is correct, as I understand that * * * may be soon under orders to go further in the mountains, and it would be more difficult for me to communicate with you. As to the identity of the party, I can assure you on my most sacred honor it is lost time to acquire further proof. I am fully convinced that it is the same individual. I have known him in Baltimore. I have seen him here. Have spoken to him; recognized him at once; and when he made himself known to me and acknowledged he was the same party I thought he resembled. He related several particulars of our first meeting at Ellen Gowan's, fifteen miles from Baltimore, where I was then engaged as a teacher, which no one but himself could have remembered. This was about a year before the assassination of President Lincoln. All this occurred about a fortnight ago. I then resolved that as soon as I could get leave to go to Rome I would seek the American Minister, and inform him of the fact, which no one here, and I am certain in Europe, knows but myself. I am fully aware of the danger of my position, for in my opinion that party must have friends here, and the utmost caution must be used both in securing him and for my personal safety. I have told your it is my desire to leave * * * as soon as possible, and that I can do by paying a sum of five or six hundred francs. I think I have done my duty in conscience, and trust in you not to be forgotten.

I shall expect an answer at your earliest convenience. In writing to me use ordinary paper and envelope, and take a form and turn of expression as none but myself will be able to understand.

I have the honor to be, honorable Sir, very respectfully your most obedient servant, ——.

Hon. Gen. King, Minister of the United States.

Via Del Corse, Rome, May 7, 1866.

General: I am in receipt of your honored favor of the 4th inst., and in reply beg to state that the party in question is still at the place mentioned in my last letter to you. If anything happens I shall immediately advise you, also if I change quarters I shall let you know where you can address me. Hoping everything will turn out to your satisfaction, and for the greatest advantage of the United States. I hope justice to the ever lamented memory of President Lincoln will be made. * * * * * * * * *

I long to revisit my native land and the gray hair of my father and mother, and wish to make of the United States my last and permanent home.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
General, &c., &c., ——.

Hon. Gen. King, Rome.

MR. F. W. SEWARD TO MR. STANTON.

Washington, May 17, 1866.

Sir—I have the honor to inclose for your information, an extract from a dispatch to this Department, of the 23d ult., No. 53, from Mr. King, Minister resident of the United States at Rome, communicating certain information which had been imparted to him by * * concerning John H. Surratt, who was charged with complicity in the murder of President Lincoln.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD,

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

MR. STANTON TO MR. SEWARD.

War Department,
Washington City, May 19, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 17th, accompanying a report of the United States Minister at Rome, in relation to John H. Surratt. That report was referred to the Judge-Advocate-General, who returned it to this Department, with a recommendation, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. I would respectfully ask that it may be transmitted to Mr. King, with instructions in conformity with Gen. Holt's recommendation.

Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

Hon. F. W. Seward, Acting Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Bureau of Military Justice, May 19, 1866.

Respectfully returned.

It is recommended that the American Minister at Rome be urged to procure without delay, if possible, a full statement of John H. Surratt's confession to * * *, verified by oath, which could probably be obtained through assurances that * * * should in no manner be compromised thereby. This man, there is reason to believe, is the same referred to by one of the witnesses at the time of the trial of the assassins of the President. He was represented to have been engaged in school teaching in Maryland, at a village called Ellangowan, in the year 1853; afterward he came to Washington, and was for a short time employed by ***. He stated that he had come from Montreal, Canada, where he had sold his farm, the proceeds of which he had lost in this country. He spoke French, Italian and English fluently, and was known as ***. The American Minister has no doubt caught the sound of his name imperfectly, and has in consequence written it ***. The particular above given will make it easy to ascertain if this is the person mentioned in the dispatch to the Secretary of State. If he is, it is believed that it can be shown here that he is a man of character and entitled to credit in his statements. It may be added that in this dispatch the American Minister has slightly mistaken Surratt's name. It is not John T., as he supposed, but John H.

J. HOLT, Judge Advocate General.

MR. F. W. SEWARD TO MR. KING.

Department of State,
Washington, May 21, 1866.

Sir: Your dispatch of the 23d ult., No. 53, was duly received, and a copy of so much of it as relates to John H. Surratt was promptly communicated to the Secretary of War. Inclosed I transmit a copy of a letter from him upon the subject, together with a communication from the Judge-Advocate-General, to whom your report was referred by the Secretary of War. You are instructed to obtain, if possible, pursuant to Gen. Holt's suggestions, the full statement, verified by oath, of * * *.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary.

Rufus W. King, &c., &c., &c., Rome.

JUDGE HOLT TO MR. F. W. SEWARD.

War Department,
Bureau of Military Justice,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1866.

Dear Sir: Referring to our conversation of this morning, I have the honor to state that the full name of the person supposed to be alluded to in the dispatch of the American Minister at Rome is now ascertained to be * * *. Should he make a statement in regard to Surratt's confession there should be embodied in it his entire name, together with the circumstances of his sojourn in the United States, if he was here, mentioning dates, places, &c., &c., as well as the names of some of the persons with whom he was associated. This will make the question of identity of easy solution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT, Judge Advocate-General.

Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. WILSON.

Department of State,
Washington, May 25, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d inst., asking on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives for a copy of all papers in this Department which are or may be supposed to implicate any person other than those already tried in complicity in the assassination of the late President Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that there are no papers of that character in this Department. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. Jas. Wilson, Chairman of Committee on Judiciary, House of Representatives.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. WILSON.

[Confidential.]

Department of State,
Washington, May 25, 1866.

Sir: In transmitting an official reply to your letter of the 23d inst., it is proper that I should add in this form that we have information from United States Agents in foreign countries in regard to John H. Surratt. It would not now be advisable to communicate this, as the communication might tend to defeat our wishes to arrest Surratt for the purpose of bringing him to this country to be tried.

I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. James Wilson, House of Representatives.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. STANTON.

[Extract.]

Department of State,
Washington, May 28, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose an extract from a dispatch received at this Department to-day, from Gen. King, our Minister-Resident at Rome, in which he communicates further information concerning John H. Surratt. As we have no treaty of extradition with the Papal Government, it is proposed that a special agent be sent to Rome to demand the surrender of Surratt, should he be fully identified as the individual referred to by * * * * *, of which there would seem to be little doubt. I will consequently thank you for any suggestions which you may be pleased to offer on the subject with a view of such instructions as may be given to the proposed agent. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

MR. KING TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extract.]

Legation of the United States,
Rome, June 23, 1866.

Sir: * * * * In compliance with the suggestion contained in your last dispatch, No. 36, I communicated immediately with * * * * and received from him yesterday the accompanying document. I had at the same time a long conversation with him, which tended to confirm my belief in the truth of his statements. He repeated to me Surratt's confession of complicity in the murder of President Lincoln, and the admission of his mother's guilty participation in the plot. He said Surratt was well supplied with money by parties in Paris and London. He avowed his readiness to proceed at once to Washington and testify to all he knew in the premises only asking to have his expenses paid, and some compensation made for his time and trouble. I requested him to describe Surratt to me, which he did, and it corresponded exactly with the description given by the witness Weichman at the trial of the conspirators. (See page 116 of volume published by Ben Pittman, Recorder, &c.) I cautioned him not to speak of the matter to any one, but to remain quiet until he heard from me, only keeping me advised from time to time of his own and Surratt's movements and whereabouts. He returned to Velletri last evening. I await, of course, the receipt of the instructions referred to in dispatch No. 36 before taking any further steps in the matter.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
RUFUS KING.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c., &c.

Rome, June 21, 1866.

General: Agreeably with your desire, I have the honor to make the following statement:

1. I am Canadian born, and was living in the United States when the rebellion broke out. I was engaged as teacher in a small village in Maryland, called Little Texas or Ellangowan, and there got acquainted with John H. Surratt and William Weichman. About six months before the end of the war I had removed to Washington, and was there engaged in * * *. Weichman, who was a friend of Surratt, was there with me. I had occasion to see him several times. He and Weichman, who was the principal witness in the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln, were intimates. From difficulties with Weichman I left Washington and joined the Northern army, a substitute for E. D. Porter, of Newark, Del., principal of an academy in that city. Not being used to hardships I straggled in the first marches and was picked up by Stuart's Cavalry near Orange Court-house, Va., and imprisoned in Castle Thunder, Richmond. Having been acquainted with the plots of a company of foragers who were then in the same prison, I acquainted Gen. Winder of their intentions, and, as a reward for my services, got my liberty, and was sent free to Nassau, and from there to my native home in Canada, having gone first to England on board a vessel loaded with cotton on the account of the Confederacy.

2. After my return home the unfortunate assassination of President Lincoln took place. I immediately went to the United States Consul at Montreal and informed him what I knew about Surratt and Weichman, and told him that in my opinion I thought he was as guilty as the other, and acted through fear in selling his accomplice. I have met Surratt here in Italy. He has acknowledged to me that he was the instigator of the murder, and had acted in the instructions and orders of persons he did not name, but some of whom are in New-York and others in London. He told me a party in London offered him £10,000 to publish a statement of the affair, but he refused. I beg leave to say I am prepared to go to the United States and give all the evidence I know in the unfortunate matter. I am personally known in the United States. I have known in Richmond Gen. Winder, Capt. Winder, his son, Major Carrington and Major Parkham, and Capt. Alexander, who was then commander of Castle Thunder.

I have the honor to be, General, &c. ——.

Gen. King, Rome, Italy.

MR. KING TO MR. SEWARD.

Legation of United States,
Rome, July 14, 1866.

Sir: In compliance with instructions heretofore received, I have obtained, and herewith transmit an additional statement sworn and subscribed to by ——, touching J. H. Surratt's acknowledged complicity in the assassination of the late President Lincoln. —— again expressed to me his great desire to return to America, and give his evidence in person. He thinks that his life would be in danger here should it be known that he betrayed Surratt's secret.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, RUFUS KING.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c., &c.

Rome, July 10, 1866.

I, ——, a native of Canada, British America, aged thirty-three years, do swear and declare, under oath, that about six months previous to the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln I was living in Maryland, at a small village called Ellangowan or Little Texas, about twenty-five or thirty miles from Baltimore, where I was engaged as teacher for a period of about five months. I there and then got acquainted with Lewis J. Weichman and John H. Surratt, who came to that locality to pay a visit to the parish priest. At that first interview a great deal was said about the war and Slavery, the sentiments expressed by these two individuals being more than secessionist. In the course of the conversation, I remember Surratt to have said that President Lincoln would certainly pay for all the men that were slain during the war. About a month after I removed to Washington at the instigation of Weichman, and got a situation as tutor ——, where he was himself engaged. Surratt visited us weekly, and once he offered to send me South, but I declined. I did not remain more than a month at Washington, not being able to agree with Weichman, and enlisted in the army of the North, as stated in my first statement in writing to Gen. King. I have met Surratt in Italy, at a small town called Velletri. He is now known under the name of John Watson. I recognized him before he made himself known to me, and told him privately, "You are John Surratt, the person I have known in Maryland." He acknowledged he was, and begged of me to keep the thing secret. After some conversation, we spoke of the unfortunate affair of the assassination of President Lincoln, and these were his words: "Damn the Yankees, they have killed my mother. But I have done them as much harm as I could. We have killed Lincoln, the niggers' friend." He then said speaking of his mother, "Had it not been for me and that coward Weichman my mother would be living now. It was fear made him speak; had he kept his tongue there was no danger for him. But if I ever return to America and meet him elsewhere I shall kill him." He then said he was in the secret service of the South, and Weichman who was in some department there used to steal copies of the dispatches and forward them to him and thence to Richmond. Speaking of the murder, he said they had acted under the orders of men who are not yet known, some of whom are still in New-York and others in London. I am aware that money is sent to him yet from London. When I left Canada, he said, I had but little money, but I had a letter for a party in London. I was in disguise, with dyed hair and false beard; that party sent me to a hotel, where he told me to remain till I would hear from him; after a few weeks he came and proposed to me to go to Spain, but I declined and asked to go to Paris. He gave him seventy pounds, with a letter of introduction to a party there, who sent him here to Rome, where he joined the Zouaves. He says he can get money in Rome at any time. I believe he is protected by the clergy, and that the murder is the result of a deep-laid plot, not only against the life of President Lincoln, but against the existence of the Republic, as we are aware that pristhood and royalty are, and always have been, opposed to liberty. That such men as Surratt, Booth, Weichman, and others, should, of their own accord, plan and execute the infernal plot which resulted in the death of President Lincoln, is impossible. There are others behind the curtain who have to make these scoundrels act. I have also asked him if he knew Jefferson Davis. He said not, but that he had acted under instructions of persons under his immediate orders. Being asked if Jeff. Davis had anything to do with the assassination, he said: "I am not going to tell you." My impression is that he brought the order from Richmond, as he was in the habit of going there weekly. He must have wished the others to do it, for when the event took place he told me he was in New-York, prepared to fly as soon as the deed was done. He says he does not regret what has taken place, and that he will visit New-York in a year or two, as there is a heavy shipping firm there who had much to do with the South, and he is surprised that they have not been suspected. This is the exact truth of what I know about Surratt. More I could not learn, being afraid to awaken his suspicions, and further I do not say.

Sworn and subscribed before me at the American Legation in Rome, this tenth day of July, A. D. 1866, as witness my hand and seal of office.

[L. S.] RUFUS KING, Minister Resident.

MR. KING TO MR. SEWARD.

Rome, Saturday, July 14.

My Dear Governor: I send herewith * * * sworn statement, as made out by himself, about Surratt's confession. * * * is very anxious to return to America and give his evidence in person before the Judge-Advocate-General. He thinks that his life would be in danger * * * if it became known that he had betrayed Surratt's secret. He is very desirous, too, to see his old mother, still living in Canada, and in straightened circumstances. It would not be difficult nor expensive to procure his discharge, * * * ship him to Havre, and thence with the help of the United States Consul there to New-York, always providing that his presence and evidence is wanted in Washington. * * * *

Very truly, &c., RUFUS KING.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. CLINTON.

Department of State,
Washington, July 20, 1866.

Sir: I have just received from Mr. Rufus King, our Minister at Rome, a private communication, dated June 30, in which the following sentence occurs concerning * * *. As you will learn from the accompanying dispatch, the missing document from the State Department arrived all right to-day. I cannot imagine where or how it has been delayed. I will act forthwith upon instructions in regard to * * * *. He is willing and anxious to go to U. S., and can get his release * * * by paying $50 or so. I should judge that his parole evidence would be much more desirable than any certified statement. He would expect to have his expenses paid, and some compensation for his time. I send the above extract for your information, and that of the Bureau of Military Justice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. STANTON.

Department of State,
Washinton, Aug. 7, 1866.

Sir: I send you herewith for your further information a transcript of a dispatch of the 14th of July last, (No. 59,) from the United States Minister at Rome, together with a copy of an additional statement, sworn and subscribed by * * * touching John H. Surratt's complicity in the assassination of the late President Lincoln.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. KING.

[Confidential.]

Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 16, 1866.

Sir: Mr. King's private letter of Sept. 12, written at Hamburg, has just been received. It is accompanied by a private letter from * * * of the 12th of September to Mr. Hooker. I think it expedient that you do the following things:

First—Employ a confidential person (not * * *) to visit Velletri, and ascertain by comparison with the photograph herewith sent whether the person indicated by * * * is really John Surratt.

Second—Pay —— to * * * in consideration of the information he has already communicated on the subject.

Third—Seek an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, and (referring to an intimation made by him to Mr. King in a conversation which took place on the 7th of August last, as reported in Mr. King's No. 62—namely: That if the American Government desired the surrender of the criminal, Surratt, there would probably be no difficulty in the way) ask the Cardinal if His Holiness would now be willing, in the absence of an Extradition Treaty, to deliver John H. Surratt upon authentic indictment, and at the request of this Department, for complicity in the assassination of the late President Lincoln; or whether, in the event of this request being declined, His Holiness would enter into an Extradition Treaty with us, which would enable us to reach the surrender of Surratt.

Fourth—Ask as a favor to this Government that neither —— nor Surratt be discharged until we shall have had time to communicate concerning them after receiving a prompt reply to this communication from you. —— should be told confidentially that the subject of his communication to Mr. Hooker is under consideration here.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. KING TO MR. SEWARD.

Legation of the United States at Rome,
Nov. 2, 1866.

Sir: I hasten to acknowledge your dispatch No. 43, marked "confidential," under date of Oct. 16, in reply to my letter of Sept. 12, from Hamburg, and conveying instructions on the subject therein referred to. I lost no time in seeking an interview with the Cardinal Secretary of State, as directed to do in the aforesaid dispatch, and with that view proceeded this morning to the Vatican, accompanied by Mr. Hooker, Acting Secretary, as well that he should hear the conversation between the Cardinal and myself, as that he should repeat to his Eminence in Italian what I proposed saying to him in French relative to the wishes and expectations of our Government in reference to Surratt. We were fortunate in finding the Cardinal alone and disengaged, and I proceeded at once to state the business upon which we had called. His Eminence was greatly interested in the matter; the more so as I showed him the portraits of the conspirators contained in the volume published by Ben. Pittman, and entitled "Assassination of President Lincoln." Remember very well our previous conversation on the same subject, referred to in my dispatch No. 62 of Aug 8, and the intimation he then gave as to the disposition of the Papal authorities to surrender Surratt should he be claimed by the American Government; and in reply to my question whether, upon authentic indictment or the usual preliminary proof, and at the request of the State Department, he would be willing to deliver up John H. Surratt, he frankly replied in the affirmative. He added that there was, indeed, no extradition treaty between the two countries, and that to surrender a criminal where capital punishment was likely to ensue was not exactly in accordance with the spirit of the Papal Government; but that in so grave and exceptional a case, and with the understanding that the United States Government, under parallel circumstances, would do as they desired to be done by, he thought the request of the State Department for the surrender of Surratt would be granted. I then requested, as a favor to the American Government, that neither Surratt nor —— should be discharged from the Papal service until further communication from the State Department; and His Eminence promised to advise with the Minister of War to that effect. I thanked his Eminence for his prompt and frank replies to my queries, and assured him that they would give great satisfaction to our Government.

I shall, as directed, employ a trusty and confidential person to proceed to the station where Surratt is, and identify him by the photograph which I expect to receive in the next dispatch from the Department, and I will pay —— the sum named by the Secretary, in consideration of the information already furnished. I may also hold out to him the hope of some further remuneration, should Surratt be identified and surrendered, as also of his speedy discharge, in order to be a witness against Surratt, if required in the United States.

Having thus, I trust, satisfactorily fulfilled the wishes of the State Department, I await with interest further instructions on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, RUFUS KING.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c., &c.

MR. KING TO MR. SEWARD.

[Extracts—Private.]

Rome, Nov. 3, 1866.

My Dear Governor: In the accompanying dispatch, No. 65, you will find the formal reply to yours of Oct. 16, which I duly received two days ago. Both Mr. Hooker and myself inferred as much from the Cardinal's manner as from what he said, that there would be no difficulty about the surrender of Surratt should he be claimed. In this event how is he to be sent to America. Cannot one of our ships of war, now in the Medditterranean, be directed to come to Civita Vecchia, secure Surratt and —— on board and convey them to the United States? Would it not be well to ask also for —— discharge, that he may be used, if required, as a witness at Surratt's trial? Am I to draw directly on the Department, or on Baring Brother for —— and the expense of sending a person to Veroli, to indentify Surratt?

Faithfully, RUFUS KING.

MR. KING TO MR. SEWARD.

Legation of the United States at Rome,
Nov. 10, 1866.

Sir: In my dispatch No. 65, under date of Nov. 2, I mentioned the result of the interview I had with the Cardinal Secretary of State on the subject referred to in your "confidential" communication of Oct. 16. I had occasion yesterday to call again upon His Eminence, with the view to ascertain, if possible, the truth of the widely-prevalent rumor that the Pope intended leaving Rome and seeking a refuge in the Island of Malta. Before, however, I had the opportunity of making this request, the Cardinal apprised me that John Watson, *alias* John H. Surratt, had been arrested by his orders, and while on the way to Rome, had made his escape from the guard of six men in whose charge he had been placed. At the same time His Eminence handed me the official documents (copies of which I herewith transmit,) relating to the arrest, the escape, and the subsequent pursuit. As Veroli is close to the frontier, it is not at all unlikely that Surratt will make good his escape from his Zouave pursuers into the Italian Kingdom. I thought it well, therefore, to send a confidential person at once to Florence, to lay the whole case before the American Minister and solicit his aid and that of the Italian Government in the recapture; for I did not feel at all sure that either a message by telegraph or a letter by mail, to Mr. Marsh, would, under the circumstances, escape the surveillance or possible interruption of the Papal authorities. I hope to have a report from my messenger within two or three days, and as Surratt was in his Zouave dress when he effected his escape, I think the chance a fair one that he will be retaken. I trust that the course which I have pursued in the premises will meet the approbation of the Department. I feel bound to add, that incredible as the details of the story appear, the Cardinal spoke of them as verified beyond all question, and expressed very great and apparently sincere regret at Surratt's escape.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, RUFUS KING.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

ORDERS FOR SURRATT'S ARREST.

Order Sixth, November, 1866.

Colonel: Cause the arrest of the Zouave Watson, and have him conducted, under secure escort, to the military prison at Rome. It is of much importance that this order be executed with exactness.

The General Pro Minister, KAUSLEI.

To Lieut.-Col. Allet, Commanding Zouave Battalion, Velletri.

Pontificial Zouaves Battalion
Headquarters, Velletri, Nov. 7, 1866.

General: I have the honor to inform you that the Zouave, John Watson, has been arrested at Verrule, and will be taken to-morrow under good escort to Rome. While he was searched for at Trisulti, which was his garrison, he was arrested by Capt. De Lambilly at Verolli, where he was on leave. I have the honor, also, to inform your Excellency that his name is not Watson, but Waston.

I have the honor to be, General, your Excellency's very humble and obedient servant,
Lieut.-Col. ALLET.

To His Excellency the General Minister of War, Rome.

PONTIFICAL TELEGRAPH.

(Presented at Valentia 8th November, 1866, at 8:35 A. M., received at Rome, 8th November, 1866, at 8:50 A. M.)

To His Excellency, the General, Minister of War, at Rome:

I received the following telegram from Capt. Lambilly: At the moment of leaving the prison, surrounded by six men as guards, Watson plunged in the ravine (more than a hundred feet) which defends the prison. Fifty Zouaves are in pursuit. I will send Y. E. the news which I shall receive by telegraph. The Lieut.-Col. ALLET.

War Department,
Office of the Minister, Nov. 8, 1866.

Your Reverend Eminence: I have the honor to transmit to your very Reverend Eminence the enclosed documents about the arrest and escape of Zouave Watson, of the Third Company, and will not fail to transmit the latest news, I shall receive of the result of the pursuit of that individual. I bend in all humility before the sacred Pontiff, with fresh assurance of profound respect.

I am, Your Eminence,
Your most humble and devoted servant,
KANSLEI.

To His Eminence the Very Rev. Seignor Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State, &c.

MR. HARVEY TO MR. SEWARD.

Legation of the United States,
Lisbon, Nov. 17, 1866.

Sir: I communicate herewith a copy of a telegram which reached me early this morning.

Rome, Nov. 16, 1866—11:50 A. M.

To His Excellency Mr. Harvey, American Minister, Lisbon:

Inform Admiral Goldsborough that very important matters render the immediate presence of one of our ships-of-war necessary at Civita Vecchia.

RUFUS KING.

As Rear-Admiral Goldsborough is not now in port, I went immediately to Commodore Steedman, who arrived some days ago, and who is now the superior officer present, in order to consult with him as to the proper measures to be adopted. The United States steamer *Swatara* left here yesterday for Tangier, Gibralter and other ports in the Mediterranean, and if the Rear Admiral, who is believed to have quit Cherbourg for Lisbon within the last few days does not appear as soon as is now anticipated, Commodore Steedman will intercept and order the *Swatara* by telgeraph to Civita Vecchia. These are the only precaution that could be taken under the circumstances, and they are believed to be sufficient for the emergency.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant. JAS. E. HARVEY,

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

MR. MARSH TO MR. SEWARD.

Legation of the United States,
Florence, Nov. 18, 1866.

Sir: On my arrival from Mexico on Tuespay morning I found the papers, copies and translations of which marked respectively A B C D and E, are hereunto annexed. Mr. McPherson, introduced by the letter marked A, had gone to Leghorn, and I had no other information on the subject of his mission than such as the papers above refarred to furnished. I lost no time in seeing the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministers not having yet returned from Venice. I stated to him such facts as I was possessed of, and inquired whether he thought his Government would surrender Surratt to the United States Government for trial if he should be found in Italian territory. He replied that he thought that the accused would be surrendered on proper demand and proof, but probably under stipulations on our part that the punishment of death should not be inflicted on him. Having no instructions on the subject, knowing nothing of those which Mr. King might have received, and having, moreover, at that time no reason to suppose that Surratt had escaped into the territory of the King of Italy, I did not pursue the discussion further. On Thursday Mr. MacPherson returned, but the information he was able to give me related only to the detection of Surratt. On Friday morning, 16th, I received Mr. King's two letters, copies of which marked F and G are annexed, and at 8 P. M. the same day a telegram, of which a copy marked H is also attached. Upon the receipt of the telegram, I immediately addressed and sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a note, of which I annexed a copy, marked I, and I called twice at the Foreign Office the next Saturday morning, but learned that the Ministry of Grance and Justice, to which my note had been referred, had not come to decision on the subject. I presented such additional views as had suggested themselves to me in the meantime, and expressed an earnest hope that the request of my note for the detention of Surratt until more formal proceedings could be had would be acceded to. The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whom I saw in the absence of the Minister, appeared to me less favorably disposed to the application than I had expected from my former conversation with him, and at a later hour I addressed to the Ministry a note, of which a copy marked "I" is annexed hereto. I doubt whether, in case of the surrender of Surratt, a formal stipulation to exempt him from the punishment of death will be insisted. In the famous La Gala case, Mr. Visconti Venosa, then as now Minister of Foreign Affairs, refused to enter into such stipulations on the extradition of the offenders, but nevertheless, the Government yielded to the intercession of the Emperor of France, and the sentence of those atrocious criminals, though convicted of numerous murders, robberies, and even cannibalism was committed, and I suppose the Government of Italy would strongly recommend Surratt to mercy if he is surrendered to us. The public sentiment of all classes of Italy is decidedly adverse to the infliction of capital punishment, and I shall not go too far if I add to any severe or adequate punishment for the greatest offences. The universality of this feeling will have its weight with the Government. In order to secure the transmission of this dispatch by the next mail it must be posted at so early an hour to-morrow morning that I shall not be able to see the Minister or Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs before it is sent to the Post-office, and I cannot probably communicate the decision of the Ministry until another mail.

I have written to ask Mr. King for a copy of so much of his instructions on this subject as may be useful to me, and I beg for special instructions for my own guidance in the further conduct of this affair.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, GEORGE P. MARSH.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

[Inclosure F.]

Rome, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

My Dear Mr. Marsh: I had another interview and long conversation with Cardinal Antonelli this morning, in reference to the arrest and escape of John Surratt. The Cardinal gave me the reports of the various officers charged with the investigation of the facts in the case. They certainly show on the surface perfect good faith on the part of the Papal authorities, and an earnest desire to arrest the criminal, of whose guilt the Cardinal expressed himself fully satisfied. He added that Surratt had, beyond doubt, made good his escape into the Italian territory, and was now, doubtless, at Naples. I write to give you this information, as it may aid your researches. I still think and hope we may catch the fugitive. Very truly yours,
RUFUS KING.

[Inclosure H, Telegram.]

Rome, (Presented the 16th, 1866, 4:30 o'clock,
Received 1825.)

His Excellency Mr. Marsh, American Minister, Florence.

I have just heard that Surratt has been admitted wounded into the Hospital Sora.
RUFUS KING.

[Inclosure I.]

Legation of the United States,
Florence, Nov. 16, 1866.

Mr. Minister: I am credibly informed and confidently believe that John H. Surratt, a leading actor in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, who escaped from justice after that event, and has been recently serving as a Zouave in the Papal army at Rome, is now in a hospital at Sora, (supposed Sora Terra di Lavoro,) where he is said to have been admitted in consequence of a wound received in some manner of which I am not informed. It has been known for a considerable time to the Legation of the United States at Rome that Surratt had enlisted in the Papal military service, and this fact having been communicated by the Legation to the Pontifical Government, an order for his arrest and committal to the military prison in Rome was issued by the Minister of War on the 6th of the present month. In pursuance of this order Surratt, who had enrolled himself by the name of John Watson, was arrested at Veroli on the following day and conducted to Velletier. On the 8th of the month he escaped from his keepers, and has not been since heard from until his admission into the hospital at Sora. The circumstances of the assassination in question are so well known that I need not enter into any detail on that subject, and this Legation, as well as the Government and people of the United States, have received such abundant proof of the intense horror with which his great crime was regarded by the Italian Government and nation, that I cannot doubt the entire readiness of the public authorities of this kingdom to use all proper means to bring to justice any of the participators in the offence who may be found within their jurisdiction, I am, as may naturally be supposed, without conclusive evidence to prove at this moment the complicity of Surratt in the crime, or to show the identity of that individual and the person now in the hospital at Sora. The latter point, however, I am informed can be established at once, and beyond dispute, and the printed record of the proceedings against the assassins, a copy of which accompanies this note, will, I doubt not, be con-

Continued on Eighth Page.

GEORGIA.

Condition, Disposition and Prospects of the Freedmen—Opposition to the Impartial Suffrage Proposition—The Gold Fever.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 1, 1866.

During the latter part of this week I have visited some of the most populous counties of that portion of Georgia lying immediately north of the Georgia Railroad, between Augusta and Atlanta, and have a good opportunity to judge the disposition of the employing and employed races toward each other, and to form a moderately accurate opinion as to the labor prospects for the agricultural year shortly about to commence.

As a general thing, the compensation of the negro laborer for the past year, in the section of the State to which I refer, has been an interest in the crop, amounting, in most cases, to a third of the gross products of the farm or plantation. The crops have been in all cases short, and in many almost a total failure, and consequently the freedmen's portion is much less than they anticipated. Few, if any, have made enough to feed them and their families for a year, and repay the advances made to them by their employers, and very many have made absolutely nothing. But notwithstanding this failure, I found a very general determination on the part of the negroes to remain where they are for another year. I found them, with few exceptions, well contented with their employers, perfectly satisfied with the treatment they received, attributing their failure to providential causes, praising the liberality with which their wants have been supplied, and expressing the utmost confidence in the justice, kindness and friendly interest of their employers. I happened to be on a large plantation in Oglethorpe when the crop was divided, when every third bushel of corn, peas, potatoes, &c., were put away in cribs reserved for the hands, and one out of every three bales of cotton, after they were ginned and pressed, was weighed and set aside to be sold, and the proceeds distributed among the laborers. On this place, which is more fertile than many others, where the freedmen were more industrious, and the drouth less destructive than elsewhere, the crop was large both of corn and cotton, and the utmost contentment and satisfaction prevailed. Nothing could be more scrupulously just than the division; every one was satisfied of this, and after it was finished every laborer on the place asked to be allowed to contract on the same terms for another year. During the past twelve months they have received advances, varying in amount, from their employer, which were to be repaid him out of the proceeds of the crop; but before he required the repayment of any portion of this debt he ordered that a sufficient supply be set apart for their support for the coming year, only stipulating that no portion of this supply should be sold and the money squandered.

According to the system of compensation which is generally adopted—a third of the crop, with house and fuel, the laborer finding himself, and the planter furnishing land, mules, wagons, seed, farming implements, &c.—in an ordinary year the laborer could easily earn an abundance of meat and bread for himself and his family, and have from a bale and a half to two bales of cotton in addition as clear gain. This is, I think, as good wages as any other laborers in the world receive.

A few young freedmen who have "made a failure," partly owing to their indulgence in the belief that freedom does not consist in daily labor, and that Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation relieved them from the consequences of Adam's transgression, are going to seek "pastures new" in the Mississippi and Arkansas swamps, where they believe that cotton grows spontaneously, and corn only needs to be gathered; and where, as the negro crimps inform them, numberless pairs of shoes, various hats, and a liberal number of suits of "store clothes," with $20 a month, await all those who will migrate to those salubrious localities. The older and wiser of the sons of Ham refuse to listen to the voice of the charmer, and are resolute in their intention to stay where they "was born and raised." From present appearances in the part of the country I have recently visited, the negro exodus to the West will not be nearly as large as I expected. This is due to the home attachment of the race, the general confidence in the justice and good will of the whites, and a fear that the low lands of the Mississippi are not conducive to health and longevity.

I was much gratified to observe the peaceful, contented demeanor of the negroes, and to learn how generally they were well behaved, honest and industrious. Most of the employers with whom I had an opportunity to converse, regarded the experiment of free labor as much more successful than they expected, though none considered it nearly as profitable in its material results as the old system. The very best negro will not work as diligently or as continuously as he used to work. The women will hardly work at all, and the children contribute far less to the aggregate of labor than when the mandate of the master and not their individual tastes or inclinations controlled their pursuits. But, as compared with the dismal forebodings of a year ago, the free-labor system has been a success. The freedman has worked, fulfilled his contract, and is ready to contract again. He has not worked as hard as when he was compelled to work, but he has worked. He has recognized the necessity to work, and has manifested none of the turbulence, insubordination, dishonesty and vice which many expected. I allude to the agricultural negro, not to the town freedmen who, as a class, are as vicious and good for nothing as their worst enemy could desire. Here and there the plantation negroes commit thefts, and occasionally crimes of greater magnitude, but considering their number, opportunities and ignorance, and the change which has taken place in their condition, they have behaved well, and deserve the commendation and encouragement which the fairminded and just of all classes liberally bestow upon them.

I do not know whether the same is true of other States, though I believe it is, but in Georgia I can positively assert that every right essential to the fullest protection of life, liberty and reputation, and to the security of all that they posses or may earn, is enjoyed by the freedmen, without the least let or hindrance and with the cordial acquiescence of all parties. The magistrates, and all those entrusted with the administration of justice, seem fully impressed with the duty to protect the negroes and convince them that justice will be done them, and are even disposed to lean too much, perhaps, to the side of lenity where they are called on to punish negroes for a crime. The Bureau, which was so active and all-pervading this time last year, is now deserted. The white and black suppliants of 1865 have alike abandoned it, and except that now and then the "agent" proves his continued existence in the flesh by a philanthropic effort to "gather niggers" for some Mississippi planter, or by an energetic effort to redress some grievance of his own contrivance, nobody would suppose that so important a functionary existed in every corner of every county.

It is the intention of several large planters to try next year a plan somewhat like the tenant system of Europe, dividing their plantations into sections, and letting them to parties of negroes for a rent to be paid in produce. It has been tried this year by one or two, and has been found to succeed well. One gentleman of my acquaintance made the experiment on a limited scale, making one trusty negro a sort of superintendent of each gang of tenants, and he is so well satisfied with it that he purposes to adopt it generally next year. He thinks that so far as he is concerned, it secures him the maximum of profit with the minimum of trouble and anxiety, while for the freedmen it demonstrates in the most direct way the necessity for providence and industry.

The duty and necessity of taking measures for the instruction of the negroes are fully recognized by those who influence public opinion; and many whom I know have established good schools, with competent teachers, on their plantations, defraying the expenses of building the school-house, the salary of the teacher, fuel, &c., out of their own pockets. The prejudices which formerly existed against the education of the negro are fast disappearing, and the subject of an organized and general school system is now occupying the favorable attention of the public. In very many cases which have come under my personal observation, the ladies of the families of leading citizens devote a portion of their time to the instruction of their servants, encouraging and inviting them to learn, supplying them with books, and rewarding them for attention.

When I look back and remember the short time that has elapsed since the old system was swept away, I am astonished at the rapidity with which the ideas and prejudices of the past are disappearing, and how sincerely and earnestly the people are accommodating themselves to all the necessities and duties of the radical change which has come upon them. The negro now enjoys as great, if not greater, material prosperity and comfort than any other laboring class on earth. He is equal before the law with the first man in the State in all that pertains to his rights of person and property. He obtains full compensation for his labor. He receives constant religious instruction, and efforts are being made to give him the benefits of secular education. He is kindly and generously treated, and by none more kindly than those to whom but a few months ago he stood in the position of a bondsman. He does not exercise political privileges. He cannot vote. Herein consists his only inequality, and who that knows his utter ignorance, and more than childish incapacity, can honestly advocate his being suddenly endowed with a privilege which all believe, though they may not own it, is now far too widely possessed by the whites, if the best interests of the Republic are considered?

The impartial suffrage and universal amnesty scheme of reconstruction is still hammered daily, semi-weekly and weekly by the Press, with as much pertinacity and earnestness as if the proposition were really made, and popular action invited at an early day. Father Maguire, the great Roman Catholic controversialist, once remarked, in reply to Mr. Pope's argument as to the non-existence of purgatory, "You may go further and fare worse." From the report of Senator Fessenden's speech in New-York, it does not seem probable that the "dominant party" will afford any opportunity to accept or reject the plan of the Chicago journalist.

Recent reports from Dahlonega represent the gold fever as raging violently in that mountain region. Lots within the "gold belt" are bringing prices which may be well termed fabulous. Lucky he who happens to own one. One of the reports from that auriferous region is, that Gen. Grant and Gen. Dick Taylor own a gold mine in partnership, and that both those distinguished soldiers are now at Dahlonega, "working like beavers." The fact that Gen. Grant is in Washington is, to some extent, contradictory of the rumor; but if he is not in the gold belt he ought to be, and that comes to the same thing.

QUONDAM.

Southern Opinion—An Explanatory Article by a Southern Editor.

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Southern Recorder, Dec. 4.

We have been handed a letter written by the traveling correspondent of the New-York Times, from Milledgeville, and inserted in that paper, wherein the junior editor of our paper is made to figure in no small degree, and the language attributed to us, in some part doing us injustice, we have thought proper, not for the benefit or enlightening of our people, but for those papers North who published the letter and sent us their papers, with their comments, that we should give at least the cause that lead to the conversation with the Times' correspondent.

He introduced himself to us in our office as the correspondent of the New-York Times, whereupon, we remarked, that Mr. Raymond was an unstable and unreliable political leader, judging from his late political somersaults, especially wherein he was now laboring to induce the South to accept the Constitutional Amendment. We spoke pleasantly and it was so accepted. As to the Amendment, we remarked that the Legislature of Georgia would never vote its acceptance; to do so, would be to degrade and disgrace themselves and the people; and that he knew little of Southern spirit, if he, or Raymond thought, that such advice was worth a moment's serious thought on our part. He could not conceive, he said, why the people would not readily accept such a proposition, for it would be better than to have the "torch and turpentine party" down upon us, and Mr. Raymond was standing between them and us. We remarked, that Raymond would have us degrade ourselves, from fear, while we had a contempt for the mad Jacobins of the "torch and turpentine party," and *when they thought proper to invade the South with fire and sword, we would draw our revolvers in personal defence of our constitutional rights, &c., &c.* That Raymond was in sober earnest for our disgrace, though he seems not to have brains enough to comprehend it, or thinks we have not; while Brownlow & Co. were a set of crazy fanatics.

As to our remark of filling our magazines and arsenals with ammunition and guns, it was in answer to an assertion of the correspondent, that the South would never again be allowed her former position of influence in the Union, and that we of the South would have to submit to all national legislation, whether we liked it or not. We gave him to understand that we intended to have our voice in the councils of the nation, and that we did not intend to submit to unjust legislation through fear; *that the young men of the South would demand their constitutional rights under the Constitution, when they became the legislators of the country: and if this Union was to stand, the rights of the South had to be respected.* The old men of to-day wanted quiet and peace, and to gather up their shattered fortunes as best they could.

We cannot, nor would we, record the conversation of an hour or more with one who knew not, and could not appreciate Southern ideas, sentiments, feelings and wrongs. To sum up: He took the ground that the South ought to accept the Constitutional Amendment, and argued accordingly. We combated every proposition. He went so far as to deny that the South had any rights now—that we were a subjugated people, at the mercy of the North. We replied that the Constitution was our shield, and that we had never lost our rights according to Northern construction by submitting amendments of the Constitution to us as States—that we were not to be approached with the sword in one hand and the Constitution in the other. If he subscribed to the Constitution, the sword must fall; if he held the sword over us, then burn the Constitution, and declare us, without any more words, a conquered and subjugated people, and we would know what to expect.

He has reported us pretty correctly, but he did not report his peculiar notions which gave utterance to our views. He, like Raymond, held up the Constitution when it suited his ends and views, and threw it aside when it came in conflict with his party purposes and sectional desires.

As remarked, we notice the Times' correspondent that those who have published our sentiments, as reported in their papers North, may hear from us direct. We think it well that the Northern mind should be, at this early period of a renewal of national existence, impressed with the great truth, that *if this Government is to exist, it has to exist in the affections, the love, the respect, the confidence, in the justice, in the equity and in the constitutional abiding principles of the people.* No nation can expect to prolong its existence, when it is hated by any one section, especially when that section can boast of 10,000,000 of people. The Government of the United States in days past drew its vitality from the love and confidence of the whole people, and if it has an existence hereafter, the same love and confidence must exist in the breasts of all. The constitution is unity; the sword dissolution and revolution. Let the constitution cover from sight the latter.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURNING OF THE FERRY-BOAT IDADO.

Investigation by the Board of Health—Interesting Testimony as to Ferry-boat Management—The Perils of the Ferries—Lack of Life-Saving Appliances.

The investigation of the *Idaho* disaster, at the instance of the Board of Health, was resumed yesterday afternoon at the Trial-room, Police Headquarters.

The Board was represented by Dr. Dalton, who presided at the examination of the witnesses. Mr. Huntley was present as the legal representative of the Ferry Company, and Mr. Eaton, of the Board. Several gentlemen interested in the line were also present.

Prior to the examination of the first witness a brief conversation took place between Dr. Dalton and the legal gentlemen, in which the former stated the object of the investigation was not directed against the owners of the *Idaho* or any other ferry-boat company; but simply had in view the ascertaining whether or not the public were properly cared for on those boats making the passage of the rivers, and whether, in case of danger of any kind, proper provision was made for their safety.

The first witness called was *George W. Wheaton*, of No. 22 Montgomery-street, New-York, who, on being sworn, went on to say, in reply to Mr. Eaton: Remember the fire on board the ferry-boat *Idaho*, which occurred on the 26th November, near the slip at Williamsburgh; between 7 and 7:30 o'clock he was coming over on board the *Arizona;* the *Idaho* was then coming out; he saw her coming out of the slip; he saw appearances of fire, and others saw it with him; she did not put back into the slip; saw another boat get alongside of the *Idaho* when she was about 150 yards from the shore; the engine of the *Idaho* was then working, but it was not working to bring her back toward the slip; the *Canada* got alongside, and several persons leaped overboard from the *Idaho;* when the *Canada* got alongside, the thirty passengers or thereabout were taken off; He saw a life-boat thrown off from the hurricane deck; he thinks that there was negligence.

Witness was here interrupted by Mr. Huntley, counsel for the Company, who objected to expression of opinion by the witness.

The objection was overruled by Mr. Dalton, who said he wished witnesses to have full latitude, as he believed by this means the object of the Board would be more surely arrived at.

Examination by Mr. Eaton resumed—I think that the managers of that boat ought to have got her back into the slip; did not know that the ferry-boat that went out to the assistance of the *Idaho* was of the same line.

Question—How were the people who were in the water assisted out of it?

Witness—I don't know; I believe they did the best they could for themselves; did not know whether the life-boat was let down or cut loose; I think there were about twenty or thirty passengers on board; when I first saw the fire it was, I think, in the caboose; saw that it was noticed by the people on the dock; saw no appearance of any effort being made on the boat to extinguish the fire.

Cross-examination by Mr. Huntley—When the boat on which I was was going in, the *Idaho* was coming out; when I first saw the *Idaho* she was scarcely clear of the slip; I believed that she could have got back if an effort had been made to put her back; thought it was a matter of dollars and cents; did not know that there were not life-preservers on board, or what they call life-preservers; there are always one or two of those things hanging in these boats.

Rufus K. McHarg, of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company was next called—He was not near the scene of the disaster at the time of its occurrence but was called to testify as to the condition of such boats as to provision for saving life in cases of emergency; as far as life-preservers are concerned, he does not know of more than two or three on any of these boats; he thought that the line was as well managed as any other line, except that they had not the same comforts and conveniences of older lines; as far as men are concerned he thought that the boat was as well equipped as any other; he thought that they did not carry life-preservers enough, although he believed they carried all the law demanded; he would not be able to find the life-preservers if he wanted them, except the two or three on the hurricane-deck, and these it would take a ladder to get to.

Q.—By Mr. Huntley—Where would you expect to find the life preservers, Sir? A.—I should expect to find them in such numbers that if there were fire in the one end people would be able to get them on the other.

Direct examination continued—Does not know of anything either in the construction or management of the *Idaho* likely to lead to the disaster; does not know of having seen anchors on board any ferry-boats; thinks there might be occasion for anchors even with ferry-boats at times; he thought that this was a good boat, but that there were others less objectionable; the old boats are not properly ventilated; they are very oppressive indeed in close weather; the new boats are not open to this objection; he thinks that the public are entitled to pure air; the anchors he thought were not in condition to be available and the life preservers, if they were on board, were not get-at-able; these were the three objectionable things which had occurred to him.

Dr. Thomas H. White, of No. 411 Fourth-avenue, testified: He had ascertained by inquiry that the crew of one of these boats consisted of five persons—two deck hands, engineer and assistant and the pilot; he had counted 530 passengers on board at one time; he had sought for life peservers, but could not find any until he went on the hurricane-deck; the pilot there showed him some two boxes, in each of which he was told there were seventy-five preservers; he thought that there were not so many; however, this made in all, at the pilot's estimate, one hundred and fifty preservers; he saw several large preservers capable, he thought, of supporting ten or twelve persons each, also several boats; he thought, if it could be got at, there was provision to save 200 or 250 lives; but he, himself, had to inquire as to where the preservers were, and found that they were not, to his mind, properly accessible; he learned from the pilot that it would be his duty to throw out the preservers; sometimes the pilot had, and sometimes had not, a deck hand with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Huntley—He made the investigation of the boats at the request of the Board of Health; he thought that the hurricane decks ought to be accessible to persons in case of sinking of the vessel; as far as he could judge, the *Commodore Perry* was a good boat, but he did not think that she was well manned; he thought the pilot should have a person ready to assist or relieve him; one man is competent to guide the boat, but he thought there ought to be another there; suppose, continued the witness, a man should fall overboard, there ought to be some person, not the pilot, who could readily throw out a preserver to that man; he saw no life-preservers on the main deck; he had heard that there were life-preservers there.

Mr. T. C. Falkner, connected with the *Commercial Advertiser*, was next examined. He stated that he crossed over by these ferries daily; when he goes over, morning and afternoon, the boats are crowded in a most uncomfortable, unsafe way; he thought that in case of a panic, such as occurred on the *Idaho*, nearly all on board would be lost at such a time; he never could see any chance of safety, although he had looked around to see if there were; he saw two life-preservers hanging up out of reach above the engine-house; there were two or three hundred on board as a rule; the boats ran irregularly; they generally waited till they were fully crowded out to the chains; he saw small boats on board, but did not see that there were proper means of getting them into the water; the boats are now running more regularly, since the repairs of the slips; he had nothing more to say, only to express the wish that the Company would run their boats more regularly, so that they would not be so much crowded, and that life would not be so much endangered; he did remember when the boat was detained more than five minutes—even fifteen minutes.

Christian Wagenjue, residing in Williamsburgh, a passenger on board the *Idaho* at the time of the disaster, testified: He was on the *Idaho* at the time of the fire; she left the Williamsburgh side about seven o'clock; he had just come down to the boat and just caught her; he was reading the paper and could not read inside; he went outside to get some light; when he went out he saw the fire burning near the life-preservers, which are hung up so high nobody can get near them; a lady came out and cried "For God's sake save my children;" there would have been no fright at all if the pilot had got us into the slip again; there was no one to give any instructions to the passengers; there were no life-preservers; a man went to the hose, but he couldn't get his knife out until it got too hot for him; if they could have got hold of the pilot they would have thrown him into the fire; they asked for a lifeboat, but could not get one; our great fear was that the boilers would blow up, but they were reassured by the fireman who said that the engines had shut off the steam; the *Minnesota* came out to their help; he was the last but one to leave the boat; when the boat came back he then got across; we were about two or three hundred yards from the dock when the fire was first discovered; the pilot was overhead and the deck hands in front; he supposed that they did not know about the fire; somebody sung out that they could'nt get down the boat; nobody tried to get the boat down; nobody said that there were life preservers; when the man found he could not cut loose the hose he ran away; nobody gave the passengers any assistance; he got off himself when the *Minnesota* came back; somebody caught him by the hand, and helped him in; the boat was headed up stream; the wind blew the smoke and fire in the direction of the passengers; if it had been at 6 o'clock there would not have been a soul saved, not one of them; nobody could get at any life-preservers; the fireman was the only one who spoke to the passengers, when he told them the boiler was safe; does not think, even if the hose had been in good order, that the fire could have been put out with it; if they had put the hose on, the wood work might have been put out; the man came too late; the pilot lost his head—lost his senses altogether; he might have got them ashore twenty times.

Cross-examined—The boat was heading down the stream; the tide was running very strong; had an anchor been thrown out, she would have continued in the same direction.

Q.—Why did you want to hurt the pilot? A.—I don't know; what we thought was, that he could have run her back into the slip; I could have run her back myself; I have piloted a steamboat, but not in the East River; there was a rope thrown from the *Minnesota* to the *Idaho*, which was taken hold of by the passengers.

Richard S. Stillworth, the pilot of the *Idaho*, was called, and on being sworn, testified as follows: Has been a pilot for three or four years; there were employed at the time of the accident, himself, the engineer, two deck hands and a fireman; five in all; the duty of the deck hands is to keep a good look out and examine the cabins, to see that all is right; he joined the *Idaho* about the first of March last; the pilot has charge of the deck hands; five hands is the usual number on their ferry-boats; as many as on the Jersey boats, he believed; they used only to have one deck hand, but owing to the increase of traffic the number was increased to two about a year ago; he had seen the hose attached frequently for washing off the decks; thinks that was last done on the Saturday preceding the disaster.

Q.—Was it safe for you at the time of the disaster to leave the wheel? A.—After considerable hesitation the witness answered that he thought it was right for him to leave the wheel; he did so when he heard the engineer halloo out fire; he instantly let the wheel run, and sung "stop, and back her;" the effect of that was to allow her to take the direction of the current; he then went in the direction of the fire on his own deck; the fire was all under the hurricane deck in the centre house; he threw a bucket of water on the fire he saw, but before he could get back with another bucket the flames were rising twenty feet; he then ran to the wheel to try and got her back into the slip; but he thought that would have been the worst thing he could have done; he believed the people in their efforts to get ashore would have been lost; when the *Minnesota* came up he was then on the deck, and caught the line from the *Minnesota*, passed it to the deck hand, who made it fast; he passed up the passengers, assisted by Kelly; the passengers of the *Minnesota* cried out to cut the line and get away from the burning boat; the *Minnesota* went off and came back again; a small boat was hove off from the *Minnesota*.

Q.—Suppose you had remained at your post, could you have put your boat back into the slip? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Suppose you had not had occasion to leave your post, would you have given further directions to your engineer? A.—No, Sir; he tried his best to get her into the slip; he was about a minute absent from the wheel; when he returned, he again rung to "back her," thinking then he might get her alongside, not of the slip he had left, he had drifted away from that.

Q.—Then, in your opinion, could you manage that boat as safely and as well if you were part of the time at the helm and part of the time at the fire, as if you remained all the time at your wheel?

Question objected to by Mr. Huntley, but repnt.

The witness, in substance, stated that he thought he could have done no better had he remained at the wheel. He did not see the deck hands when he left the helm; he had control over the deck hands; he could not give orders to them at the time of the fire; he thought that his more important duty was to attend to the helm.

Q.—Would it not have been better, don't you think, had there been another man having charge of those two deck hands to direct their efforts in the emergency? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you think that five hands are sufficient for the necessities of the boat? A.—Yes, Sir, in all ordinary cases.

Q.—In this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Witness did not throw overboard any life-preservers; did not see any thrown over; did not think it necessary that there should be a person on board, having charge of the life-preservers, who would distribute them in an emergency.

Q.—What do you think would have been the result had you had five or eight hundred persons on board? A.—I don't think there would have been any great loss if they had only kept cool; the passengers of the *Minnesota* were going to lynch everybody who had done anything to save the passengers of the *Idaho;* they were indignant that they were brought toward the *Idaho*. Witness repeated that he did not think another hand was necessary or would have been of any service.

Cross-examined by Mr. Huntley—As the tide ran the boat became unmanageable; had he done otherwise than he did, there would have been such a current of air created as would have burned up the cabins in a few minutes; when he got to the wheelhouse a second time the boat was then about a hundred yards above the slip; he does not know what else he could have done that would have been better, or been more likely to save life; had it not been for the passengers of the *Minnesota*, there would have been no difficulty; the passengers of the *Idaho* could have passed easily on board the other vessel; he thought the better way, and still thinks so, was to try and get his passengers on board the *Minnesota;* believed that if he had made an effort to get into the slip, many lives would have been lost.

In reply to Mr. Eaton—It would require but two men to launch a life-boat; had it not been for the *Minnesota* he would have tried to get into some dock; in his judgment, at this time he could have been of no further use at his helm; that is, when he left to go down to help the deck-hands to make fast the rope from the *Minnesota;* had there been a man at the other end he might have got the alarm sooner; the hose was down below at the time of the alarm; had to keep the hose below because the passengers would destroy them; he had seen the seats in the cabins cut up; it wouldn't be safe to keep the hose on deck; he thought a regiment might prevent the people from destroying things; the hose was 50 feet long, 2½ inches in diameter, of leather, and copper-riveted; he thought it would not weigh more than thirty-five pounds.

In reply to Mr. Huntley—Does not think the hose would be safe on deck unless under lock and key.

At this stage the investigation was adjourned till Saturday, at 2 P. M.

THE ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.

Summing Up of the Prosecution and Defence.

The office of United States Commissioner Newton in Brooklyn was filled yesterday morning to hear the summing up in the case of the United States *vs.* Messrs. Angus, Rowe, Boehn & Schwabins, otherwise called the "Burning Fluid" case.

The following points were presented substantially, and argued by Mr. A. O. Hall:

1. The theory of the Government is one instituted by departmental suspicion, and colored by a prosecutor's ingenuity into possible and ultimate evasion of revenue enactments.

2. Whatever probable cause the revenue officers may have had in suspecting a novel process before it was investigated, not only the evidence of the Government, but that of defendants, clearly establishes that they have carried on a business distinctly authorized by the letter of the revenue law of 1864, amended in 1866, and openly and commercially the complaint legal authority.

3. The theory of the Government that "because spirits were necessarily evolved by one of defendant's processes in the operation of distillation as a maximum per centage in their product of burning fluid, therefore they are distillers of spirits *per se*, must fail, because analogous decisions applied to the character of the facts of this case, that when a productive change of material results, the product must be judged by its aggregations, and by the name which the statute and commerce awards to those aggregations, irrespective of their commingling particles.

4. The rulings of the Revenue Department may be otherwise. Those however are ministerial declarations that may bind subordinates of the Revenue Bureau, but are in no sense judicial. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court and Circuit are against the Government theory of the case, as supported even by its own evidence.

5. Before referring to the decisions of the Courts it must be remembered that no attention should be paid to declarations of the Revenue Department injudiciously echoed by the prosecution.

6. The law said burning-fluid could be distilled and taxed the trade or art. It was the same law that said spirits and other liquids could also be distilled.

7. Without intending disrespect to the authority from which the honorable Commissioner derives, or by which he may exercise his judicial functions, it is to be regretted that in so many like cases jurisprudential reasoning has not given the reading of the Internal Revenue Law. It is presumed cheaper for defendants against the Government to abide by the declarations of power than to litigate them in the higher tribunals. Such in the past history has not been the fact, with regard to Custom-house cases.

8. What was the liquid seized in our possession? Testimony was then gone over to prove it was burning-fluid, as known to commerce.

9. But whatever be the *prima facie* evidence of the Government the full evidence of the defence shows that our product was sickening as a beverage with only a taint of turpentine left; that it was called burning-fluid at the distillery and pronounced to be such by merchants and experts.

10. All the innuendoes on the side of the Government respecting the small percentage of turpentine put into the "mash" or into the fermenting tub or both, become slight when it was found that by the distillation there is greater concentration of the illuminating quality than results from the mere manual mixing.

11. Moreover, it must be observed that whereas the old burning-fluid was manufactured, this is distilled. The words are different in science and have distinctive meaning in the revenue statutes.

12. As to the criticism that our product was not merchantable, more witnesses say it was than imply it was not. It is necessary to reply that the Revenue Law says nothing of merchantable qualities. It taxes arts, manufactures, processes and business.

13. Yet even those items are unanswerable. [Testimony reviewed.]

14. The District-Attorney contends that because at one stage of the process pure spirits was evolved the law then and there fixes a lien upon it. We answer the tax and lien cannot fix upon an inchoate substance.

15. The product seized answers the commercial description of burning fluid.

16. The Government not having made out an affirmative case, and the defendants having assumed the *onus* and disproved both the suspicions and assumptions, they should be discharged.

In connection with the point that articles mentioned in the tax law must be taken and construed as including only such known to commerce, a case was cited where a Mr. Coggle introduced sheepskins, covered with the wool, from Buenos Ayres into this port. It was admitted that he intended to cut off the wool and sell it. The Custom-house officers demanded tax both on the wool and sheepskin. It went into Court, which held that it was not wool but sheepskins, and ordered the tax simply upon sheepskins. Another case cited was the distinctive duty upon loaf sugar and none on crushed. Some speculative Yankees introduced loaf sugar, but broke it into lumps and entered it as crushed sugar. The Court held that loaf sugar meant the sugar in loaf, not sugar broken up from the loaf. Another case was that of leaden statuary. Some New-York merchants had lead moulded into the form of statues of Venus and Apollo, leaden statues having been heretofore entirely unknown. The Court held it was statuary and not imported lead. Another case was that of some Matanzas planters, who introduced sugar dissolved in water into the New-Orleans Custom-house as syrup. It was seized on the ground that it was sugar. The merchants all testified that it was not sugar, though it was not the syrup generally known which was sugar boiled in hot water and mixed with the white of eggs. The Court held that though there was evidence of an intended evasion, yet it was not sugar, and ordered the release on payment of the duty on syrup.

The District Attorney said the defendants were charged, first, with a violation of the Internal Revenue law, in that they have engaged in the distillation of spirits without paying the special tax of $100 imposed upon all distillers of spirits.

Second, that they have removed the spirits thus distilled to a place other than the bonded warehouse, without having paid the tax of $2 imposed upon each gallon of distilled spirits. They answer that they have not been engaged in the distillation of spirits, but are distillers of burning fluid, and having paid the special tax imposed upon that business, they are entitled to produce burning fluid by distillation without any tax upon the article as such. The 71st Section of the Act of 1864 and the 9th Section of the Act of 1866 provided that no person or persons shall be engaged in or carry on any business until a special tax shall have been paid. The penalty for violating the law is imprisonment for two years or a fine of $500. A person who pays tax for a distillery cannot under the law pay a tax for the manufacture of burning fluid. These two distilleries, producing 8,000 gallons per day, had all the machinery for manufacturing spirits. They took the distilleries just as they were when they manufactured whisky, and by the usual process manufactured a substance called burning fluid. They mixed with the spirits some turpentine which ran through the worm. Burning fluid is a combination or mixture of alcohol and turpentine. The substances remained the same, only the alcohol holds the turpentine in solution; but that can be driven off again. There was no new chemical substance produced. He could admit they produced burning fluid by distillation; if they are compelled to produce spirits then they are bound to pay the tax which the law imposes upon each gallon. If the words of the statute were technical, they should be construed in their legal meaning. The question was clear that this substance was not known to commerce as burning-fluid. The burning-fluid known to commerce should contain at least ten per cent. of turpentine—that was the minimum. This article contained not over five per cent. Burning-fluid was made of alcohol; this article was composed of high-wines and turpentine. Therefore, this article was not known to commerce as burning-fluid. These substances would not burn up, some water could be seen after the flame had gone out, according to the tests before His Honor; it has not the illuminating power of burning fluid. In distilling, the two substances would separate; first comes the turpentine, in almost a pure state, and then follows the alcohol, also almost pure. Then the distilled articles are mixed in a cistern, which was an entirely unnecessary labor. It was an attempt to evade the law.

If, however, in the production of this article they manufactured or distilled spirits they are bound to pay the tax on the spirits they produced. Under the Internal Revenue Law it was impossible to produce spirits from grain by distillation without subjecting it to the tax. The analysis showed the article to possess seventy per cent. of alcohol, two or three per cent. fusil oil, about five per cent. turpentine, and the balance water. They conceded they produced alcohol by the distillation of grain. The law says there shall be collected $2 on every proof gallon of the spirits thus distilled.

The District-Attorney then submitted the case, and Commissioner Newton said he would make his decision in the course of a few days.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Preparations for the Contest—Description of the Vessels—Pool Selling.

The three yachts that are to contend in the race from Sandy Hook to the Isle of Wight have made all the necessary preparations for the event. Yesterday the *Henrietta* and *Fleetwing* were moored near the Quarantine Station at Staten Island, and during the afternoon they were joined by the *Vesta*.

The race is naturally looked forward to with a great deal of interest, as it is the first contest of the kind which has ever taken place, and the yachts are believed to be so nearly matched in sailing qualities that the result will probably be in sporting phraseology "a very near thing."

Ample provision has been made to convey to the starting point those who desire to witness the departure of the contestants to-day. The steamer *Island Queen*, chartered by the New-York Yacht Club for the exclusive use of its members, will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street, North River at 9 o'clock this morning.

The *Neversink* will leave Eighth-street, East River, at 9:30, and Pier No. 2, North River, at 10:30.

The *Seth Low* will leave Eighth-street, East River, at 8 A. M., and Christopher-street, North River, at 10.

The *Antelope* will leave Christopher-street at 9:30, and Pier No. 4 North River at 10.

Besides these, doubtless many private steamers and yachts will proceed to Sandy Hook to bid good by to the gallant contestants.

The following is a brief description of the vessels:

THE HENRIETTA.

This vessel is the property of Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr. She is 205 tons burden, and is a keel boat. She has been thoroughly overhauled during the last few weeks. Her bowsprit has been shortened 16 inches, her lower mast 7 feet, and her main boom 6. She will carry extra sails, with three storm trysails and storm foresails. The hatches are so arranged that they can be thorougly caulked and wooded in a few minutes, and her steering apparatus has received particular attention. She will carry the following crew: Captain, S. Samuels; sailing master, Martin J. Lyons; first mate, J. Jones; second mate, John Cole; boatswain, carpenter, sail maker, two quartermasters, two cooks, two stewards, officers' messman and fourteen seamen.

The performances of the *Henrietta* are so well known that a detail of them would be superfluous. Although she is not what is called a lucky boat, she possesses great speed, and among the knowing ones her chances of carrying off the stakes are thought to be first-rate.

THE VESTA.

The *Vesta* is the property of Mr. Pierre Lorillard and is comparatively a new vessel having been launched only about seven months. She is a very fast boat and has already been the victor in two contests—one with the *Halcyon* and the other with the *Henrietta*. The *Vesta* is 201 tons burden. Her keel is 98 feet in length and her deck 108 feet. She is a centre-board boat. During the past two months she has been overhauled thoroughly and her booms and masts shortened. Besides an improved steering apparatus, she carries what is called a "water anchor" which will be of great service to her in heavy weather. She will carry the following crew: Captain and sailing master, Capt. Geo. Dayton; first officer, Mr. Hodgson; a second mate, boatswain, two stewards, two cooks and sixteen seamen.

THE FLEETWING.

Mr. George A. Osgood owns this beautiful vessel, which is considered a model of symmetry. She is a keel boat of 212 tons burden; length on deck, 106 feet; beam, 24 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet. She was launched about ten months ago, and, like her competitors, has been thoroughly prepared for sea. She was to have been sailed by Mr. Richard Brown, a Sandy Hook pilot; but a new arrangement has been made, and officers and men are now as follows: Captain and Sailing-master, Capt. Thomas; assistant Sailing-master, Mr. Brown; second assistant Sailing-Master, Mr. Stokes; two mates, steward, cook and sixteen seamen.

SELLING POOLS.

The pool selling at Lafayette Hall last evening was a slow affair. But few betting men were present, and they did not seem disposed to put much money on the event. By a vigorous exertion of lungs the auctioneer succeeded in disposing of some four or five pools, in which the *Fleetwing* was the favorite, and the *Henrietta* stood next, though among private betters the *Henrietta* is generally first choice. As pools will be sold until the result of the race is declared, of course but little animation could be expected on the first night.

The following were the only pools sold:

Fleetwing..........	40	25	20	20	17
Henrietta..........	32	17	18	17	16
Vesta..........	29	14	13	10	10

DEATH OF DR. MASSEY.

Fatal Result of an Unprovoked and Brutal Assault by Rowdies—Inquest by Coroner Gamble—The Murderers Still at Liberty.

At an early hour on the evening of the 3d inst. Dr. William R. Massey, residing at the Compton House, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, was assaulted in Lexington-avenue, as he was returning from a professional visit, by some unknown men, who beat and otherwise brutally maltreated him. The unfortunate physician was discovered by the Police in an insensible condition, and by them carried to Bellevue Hospital, where every attention was paid the sufferer by House Surgeon Chas. H. Ludlow and his assistants. When admitted to the institution Dr. Massey was in a state of extreme exhaustion from excessive loss of blood, his clothing being completely saturated. Despite the care lavished upon the patient he gradually sank beneath the effects of the injuries received, and died on Saturday afternoon. The main facts in relation to the assault were published in the Times of the day following the occurrence. Since then it has been ascertained that about 5:30 o'clock on the evening already specified, Dr. Massey left his patient's residence in Thirty-third-street, near Third-avenue, and proceeded toward Lexington-avenue, on his way home. He was followed and attacked by two men, who, after committing the assault, left their victim on the pavement, making no effort to commit a robbery. It is supposed that they mistook the deceased for somebody else, against whom some secret enmity exists.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Gamble commenced an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the remains. Three witnesses were examined, who testified to having seen the assault committed, and hearing the deceased begging for his life, exclaiming as he fell, "Oh my God." These witnesses agreed in describing the assailants as "a tall man, and one of ordinary height." After knocking Dr. Massey down, these two men jumped over the railing of a vacant lot, and so escaped. No one saw the features of the assailants. It was stated during the inquest, by friends of deceased, that the person intended to have been the victim of the assault was no doubt a Mr. Fuller, who resides in the same house that deceased had been visiting. This gentleman was in the habit of carrying large sums of money, and exhibited at all times considerable diamond jewelry. This Mr. Fuller left the house immediately after the deceased, and was the first man to render assistance to his friend. A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday by the House Surgeon, when it was found that deceased had received two scalp wounds, over the right eye and behind the ear. The temporal bone was fractured by a third wound, and a fourth wound was inflicted behind the left ear, causing fracture and depression of the bone, and these wounds had in his opinion caused death. Several witnesses being necessarily absent, the further investigation was postponed until Wednesday next, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The Police are endeavoring to trace out the assailants.

Dr. Massey was a highly-respected gentleman, and possessed an extensive and lucrative practice. He was a native of Alexandria, Va., and 54 years of age. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

ANOTHER BOND ROBBERY.

An Insurance Company Robbed of $250,000 worth of Government Securities.

Another large robbery of Government securities was successfully perpetrated in Wall-street yesterday morning. The Royal Insurance Company, of No. 76 Wall-street, was victimized in this instance. It appears that during the forenoon two well-dressed respectably appearing young men called at the office and asked to see the agent of the Company. They were at once shown into an inner room where the agent Mr. McDonald, was at the time engaged. Adjoining this room is the large vault, in which is kept the books and documents belonging to the Company. At the time the young men were there, there was also in the vault a tin box containing the Company's securities, $250,000 in Government bonds. One of the young men at once engaged Mr. McDonald in conversation, stating that he desired to obtain a policy of insurance upon his life. While Mr. McDonald was explaining the matter to him the accomplice of the young man stealthily entered the vault, secured the tin box, and hastily took his departure with the booty. The other one soon afterward left, without the object of the visit having been suspected. When the loss of the bonds was eventually discovered, the bold thieves were far beyond reach. The police authorities were at once notified, and from the description given of the thieves by Mr. McDonald, it is thought their arrest will be speedily secured. The securities stolen had only been brought from bank a short time previous to the robbery, and it is believed that the thieves had their eyes upon the box from the time it was taken from the bank until they had secured possession of it. In another column will be found an advertisement offering a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the bonds, and giving the numbers of all those stolen.

The Steamship Great Eastern and the Paris Exposition.

We hear that a limited liability company, called the "Society of the Charterers of the *Great Eastern*," has been formed in Paris, with a capital of $500,000, to take up the charter of the ship. An effective Board, including several Americans, have taken in hand the management of the concern, with a determination to make it a success as regards passengers accommodations and comfort. A contract for repairs and fittings, including new boilers, has been entered into with Messrs. George Forrester & Co., of Liverpool, at a cost of $500,000, under engagement to have the work completed by the 5th of March. The *Great Eastern* will sail then for New-York, whence she is expected to leave for Brest direct by the first week in April. Being accommodated for 2,500 passengers, all of first-class, she will afford a good opportunity for those who intend to visit the Exhibition. It is the intention of the Company to issue through return tickets to Paris at a reduced rate. The Managing Director was expected to leave on the 7th inst. to make arrangements for opening books in New-York for the registration of passengers by the 1st January.

The Wilson Industrial School.

New-York, our country neighbors think, is a very wicked City, but it has some of the noblest charities in the world. Look at the many associations for relieving the poor, for taking care of orphan children, and for providing for all forms of want and misery. Surely, if there are many dark places on the map of our city, there are many bright spots also. One of the best of all our charities—of the most modest as well as the most useful, is the Wilson Industrial School, which has been engaged for years doing a good work on the eastern side of the city, in the midst of a dense but poor population. The work has been so faithfully pursued that it has grown larger every year, until now the managers finding their means inadequate to their many calls, as Winter approaches, propose to hold a Fair for the benefit of that institution this week at the New City Assembly Rooms, on Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, beginning on Thursday evening, the 13th, continuing through Friday and Saturday, and closing on Saturday evening at 10 o'clock. Very many of the articles offered for sale will be suitable for presents for the holidays; but these will not be put at exorbitant prices, but at a fair valuation, so that whoever buys may feel that he has something in return for his money. Besides the articles for sale, there will be an exhibition of paintings and statuary, well worth seeing, including a large painting by Von Schendal, the property of our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. Legrand Lockwood, recently purchased in Europe and kindly loaned for this occasion. A promenade concert, and singing and recitations by the children of the Wilson School will also give variety and interest to the evenings of this Fair, which promises to be very popular.

The Baptist Sunday School Teachers' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held in the basement of the Oliver-street Baptist Church, last evening. Most of the schools of the City were represented. The subject appointed for discussion was "How best to secure the coöperation of the members of the churches in the Sabbath School work." After a few introductory remarks by Mr. Hillman, the discussion was opened by Rev. Wm. Read, of Greenpoint, L. I., who urged the necessity of pastors more generally devoting themselves to the task of interesting the congregation on Sabbath-schools. In order to do this they should themselves visit the schools frequently, and interest themselves in their progress. Another great point was to get the right kind of Superintendent—a man of true and unquestioned piety, of gentle spirit and kind demeanor, a man who would gain the confidence and love of the children. Sabbath-school concerts were also recommended as a means of bringing the subject before the congregation, although the speaker discountenanced the spirit of levity in which many of the public Sabbath-school meetings were conducted.

Mr. Salmon, of the Pilgrim School, followed Mr. Read, and spoke of the importance of the work in which the Sabbath-school teachers were engaged, and of the efficacy of sympathy and prayer in enlisting the coöperation of the members of the church.

Mr. Jones, of the Sixth-street School, Mr. Calkins, and others present joined in the discussion, and a free interchange of sentiment among the teachers occurred during the meeting. The next meeting will be held in Bethesda Church, Seventh-avenue, on the 14th of January next.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

GIFT SWINDLERS.

Robert Morris, a guest at French's Hotel, entered a complaint yesterday against John Connors, who was arrested by Officer Wooldridge, of the Sixth Precinct. The charge against Connors was that complainant was induced by the prisoner to enter the gift jewelry establishment in the basement of No. 421 Broadway, where Morris engaged in certain chance games by which he was swindled out of $200, not receiving therefor any adequate return. The accused was held for examination.

Officer Clinchy, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested John Hecker and Charles Porter, of No. 106 Chatham-street, on the complaint of John G. N. Hilliman, of No. 552 Hudson-st., who testified that he had been induced to enter the gift jewelry-store kept by the accused under pretence of a Sheriff's sale, and subsequently engaged in a game of dice, and also bet on an exhibition of the mysteries of "three-card monte," by which means he was mulcted in the sum of $150 before he rose from his seat. On this showing the magistrate held both the prisoners for trial, locking them up in default of $1,000 bail each.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

AN UNGRATEFUL WRETCH.

Mrs. Mary Raider, who dwells at No. 39 Sullivan-street, appeared in Court yesterday as complainant against Mary Houseman, who, as she alleges, came to her dwelling in February last, and telling a pitiful tale of her wretchedness and poverty, besought the lady to accommodate her with shelter for the night. Touched with the story, the lady consented to allow her to use a bed in her house. In the morning the lodger arose early and cleared out, taking with her $25 worth of jewelry belonging to her benefactress, since which time she has not been seen until yesterday, when being arrested upon another charge, she was identified by this complainant, who preferred a charge against her as above. The prisoner was committed for examination in default of the required bail.

SERIOUS STABBING CASE.

On Sunday evening, Robert Anderson and William Ward, hands employed on the bark *Twilight*, now lying at pier 47 East River, got into an altercation about some trifling matter, when, as is alleged, the latter drew a dirk-knife, with which he stabbed Anderson severely in the neck and face. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and the prisoner locked up to await the result of his injuries.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A PILFERING COOK.

A colored woman named Kate Roberts, was yesterday arraigned upon two charges of grand larceny—one preferred against her by Mrs. Eliza Newcombe, residing at No. 51 St. Marks-place, and the other by Mrs. Sarah Duffy, who resides at No. 663 Broadway. It appears that within a year past Kate has been employed as cook by both of the complainants, and while so employed stole a black lace vail, worth $30, from the former, and a silk dress worth $70 from the latter. Justice Dodge committed the accused for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH.

Lawrence Corbett, who resides at No. 310 East Thirty-first-street, appeared before Justice Connolly yesterday, and made oath to the statement that on the morning of the 3d inst., about 1 o'clock, he went into a liquor store in East Thirty-first-street, kept by a man named Higgins; that for some reason, the proprietor, aided by a man named John Finnegan, and another whose name he did not know, took hold of him and violently ejected him from the premises. When he reached the sidewalk he fell down, whereupon the trio continued to beat him, and one of them, Finnegan, (as he believes,) thrust his hand into his pocket and stole therefrom a silver watch valued at $25. The accused was arrested yesterday and brought to the Yorkville Court, where he was committed for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Struck Oil.—Felix Nichols and several other musical Teutons on Monday morning went to serenade a newly-wedded German couple, residing in Chrystie-street. The lyre and the harp were tuned, the voices of the singers were cleared, and there speedily floated upon the morning air the musical strains of a sentimental German love song, the sweet notes of the burly singers betraying, however, by their soft and liquid harmonies the presence of lager beer in their throats. It is a well-known fact that lager beer, taken in large quantities, imparts to the human voice a smooth and gentle ripple, causing it to fall sweetly upon the ears of all favored listeners. The serenaders had not only armed themselves for the Chrystie-street performance, but were fully loaded, rammed home and capped. Scarcely had the chorus to the first verse been concluded, when the second-story window of the house before which they stood was softly opened; a spectral vision, all dressed in white appeared for a moment, and then something was heard to drop. Was it a boquet of flagrant flowers? Not muchly. A fragrant boquet most certainly it was, composed, instead of flowers, of dirty water and kerosene oil. This oleaginous tribute to the sweet singers below descended upon them at the moment when Nichols had opened his mouth preparatory to chanting the second verse of his dity, striking this "sounding lyre" full in the face, and changing his sweet notes to sputtered German oaths. The serenaders accepted this donation of sweet-smelling showers as a gentle hint that music was not wanted at that house, and they accordingly departed. Nichols yesterday caused the arrest of a German named John Cohn, whom he charged with this petroleum assault. He was unable to prove, however, that John was the dispenser of the offending illuminating fluid, and the prisoner was discharged by Justice Shandley, before whom he had been arraigned. In dismissing the prisoner, the magistrate informed the complainant that he ought to consider himself a lucky man, inasmuch as he had been able to "strike ile" without seeking for it, while others spent their time and money boring for it in the mountains of Pennsylvania.

Burglary in a Bonded Warehouse.—Some time during Saturday night and Sunday the United States Bonded Warehouse corner of Leroy and West streets, was forcibly entered, through the scuttle in the roof, by a gang of burglars. After thus gaining an entrance to the interior of the building the thieves broke open two large cases of black silks, valued at over $6,000, the entire contents of which were appropriated by them. The burglars no doubt intended making a larger haul if they had not in some way become alarmed, as a third case of silks was found partially broken open, but with the contents untouched. Since the discovery of the burglary the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, under Capt. Dickson, have made considerable investigation, and they report the possession of a clue. Three pieces of the missing silk were found concealed behind some pork barrels in Morton-street, and were restored to the warehousemen.

Brutal Conduct of a Car Conductor.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man, about 36 years of age, was riding on the front platform of car No. 29, of the Thirty-fourth-street and Grand-street ferry line of cars. While passing the corner of Nineteenth-street and Broadway, John Farrell, the conductor, came forward, and began an altercation, the result of which was that he thrust his passenger from the car, and while the latter was prostrate on the pavement, the conductor beat him most unmercifully, after which brutal proceeding, the car was again started on its trip. One of the passengers, Thomas J. Gardiner, jumped off, and summoned the assistance of Officer Moseman, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, after which they removed the unfortunate unknown to the Station-house, whence he was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. The police are in search of the conductor.

Mr. Bosson's Death.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Naumann, over the body of Charles P. Bosson, the Boston editor, who died suddenly on Sunday, at No. 1 Park-row, as previously reported. A post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Robinson, who gave his opinion that death was the result of degeneration of the heart, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts, and 50 years of age.

Lectures.—Rev. Dr. Cornwall, Rector of the Free Church of St. Matthias, has made arrangements for a course of lectures, to be delivered by well-known and able gentlemen, for the benefit of the church over which he presides. The first of the course will be delivered this evening at the hall, No. 55 West Thirty-second-street, by Wm. E. Curtis, LL. D. Subject, "Chateaubriand."

A Singular Case of Attempted Suicide.—On Sunday night Joseph Eldridge, of No. 233 Fifty-third-street, attempted suicide by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. His friends summoned the assistance of a physician, and on his arrival Eldridge rushed out of the house and escaped, since which time he has not been heard from.

Board of City Canvassers.—Considerable business was transacted by this Board yesterday morning. The returns from the Fifth Aldermanic District foot up as follows: Theodore Allen, 1,687; Eugene Ward, 1,635; majority for Allen, 52. These figures have to be revised, but it is believed that the result will not be altered.

Homes and the Homeless.—Rev. J. L. G. McKown will deliver a lecture, entitled "Homes and the Homeless," at Alanson M. E. Church, in Norfolk-street, on Wednesday evening. The same lecture will be delivered at the Twenty-seventh-street M. E. Church on Friday evening.

Masonic Ball.—The annual ball of Ocean Lodge, No. 156, F. and A. M., will be given this evening at Irving Hall. These annual reunions have heretofore been popular and successful, and no doubt the one to-night will prove no exception to the rule.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn City Water-Front.—Alderman Cashow offered the following:

Whereas, Through the erection of certain fences and brick walls by various individuals, the people of the City of Brooklyn are excluded from free access and use of the water-fronts of the City, and that great highway, the East River, is thus to all intents and purposes almost isolated from the ordinary facilities of commerce as if the city was located fifty miles from navigation; and *Whereas*, The result of this monopoly by a grasping few of that which, by the gift of God and of natural rights, belongs to the whole people, is to increase nearly one-half the cost of coal, wood, lumber, brick, and all kinds of produce, to the consumer, and thereby seriously to injure the prosperity and retard the growth of the city; and *Whereas*, This grievous evil has very properly been brought to the attention of the Committee of the State Senate, appointed to investigate the subject, and of which one of the Senators from Brooklyn is Chairman; and *Whereas*, Also, it is the duty of the Common Council, as the representatives of the people of Brooklyn, and the guardians of their municipal rights, to exert every means in its power to aid the effort now making to reform and abate said injustice and evil; therefore

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner, under direction of the Committee on Laws, be and is hereby directed to cause to be removed, and by force, if it shall be found necessary to resort to the same, any gate leading to any dock or bulkhead on the East River, which may be designated by said Committee, provided that the City shall be at the expense of defending any suit brought against the Street Commissioner or the Committee for removing said obstruction.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to take possession, and by force, if it shall be found necessary to resort to the same, of all docks and bulkheads constructed at the expense of the city; provided that the expenditure to be incurred in carrying out this direction, shall not exceed the sum of $2,000, which amount is hereby appropriated for the purpose out of any fund in the treasury applicable to the same.

Resolved, That this Common Council do determine and decide to apply to the Legislature at its ensuing session for power and authority to open River-street along the entire water front of the City of Brooklyn, and that the Corporation Counsel be requested to prepare and report to this Board a proper bill to effect that purpose.

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws and Applications to the Legislature cause to be prepared a proper memorial to the Legislature for signature by the people of Brooklyn, praying for the said opening of River-street; provided that the expense to be incurred by the said Committee shall not exceed the sum of $500, which amount is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any fund in the Treasury applicable to the same.

The subject was referred to the Law Committee for report.

Brooklyn Common Council.—A regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bliss, the President, in the chair. A communication from Hon. John Dikeman was submitted, in which he called attention to the fact that many of the lots in the Twelfth Ward, especially, were submerged with water, for which there was no outlet; and the water becoming stagnant during the summer season, was a prolific cause of disease. He recommended that application be made to the Legislature for power to remedy the evil. The accumulation of water, it appears is mainly caused by the grading of the streets. The subject was referred to the Board of Health. On motion Mr. Francis A. Biggs was appointed Arrear Collector of Taxes from the 1st of January, 1867. A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to pay the Inspectors and Registers of the recent elections $5 per day each; canvassers $10, and poll clerks $15 each. Alderman Fisher moved that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets in 1867. A discussion ensued, and an amendment was finally carried to award the contracts separately by wards.

United States Circuit Court—Before Judge Benedict.—A suit of an important character, in which damages are laid at $228,000, has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court, the preliminary papers in the case having been filed. The suit was brought by J. W. Dyer and others, owners of the *Kate Dyer*, to recover the above amount from the National Steam Navigation Company, for the loss of the ship and cargo. It appears that on the evening of the 1st of December the ship was on the way from Callao to New-York with a valuable cargo of guano and merchandise. When off Fire Island, on the southern coast of Long Island, the masts of a large steamer were discovered about three miles distant. The steamer was heading in the ship's sailing line. Both vessels kept straight on their course, and the result was a collision, the steamer cutting the ship completely down and causing her to sink in a few minutes. Out of a crew of twenty-seven men on the ship only fourteen were saved. The steamer was subsequently discovered to be the *Scotland*, one of the vessels belonging to the above line. They claim that the collision was the result of carelessness on the part of the officers of the steamer.

Presentments by the Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday returned 150 indictments found against different persons for various crimes, from larceny to manslaughter. The case of the People against Demas Barnes, S. B. Chittenden, Martin Kalbfleisch and others, charged with using men in party conventions, was up before the Jury, but it is not yet known what disposition has been made of the matter.

The Brooklyn Industrial School Association.—The Annual Fair and Festival of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children was commenced at the Academy of Music last evening, under favorable auspices. There was a large attendance of the friends of the Association, as well as an abundant supply of useful and fancy articles to be disposed of. The children of the schools were present and sang at intervals. They presented a fine appearance. The fair will continue on Tuesday and Wednesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fair at Grace Church.—A very pleasant Fair for the benefit of the Rectory Fund of Grace Church, was opened last evening in the hall of the new Institute on South Sixth-street. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the excellent performance of a series of *tableaux vivants*, most of the subjects of which were taken from sacred history. The Fair will continue open day and evening during the week, and cannot fail to prove a very gratifying success.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1565—Hutchinson vs. Allen et al.
948—Chamberlain vs. Salisbury et al.
3071—Genet vs. Howland et al.
1829—Waring et al., vs. The Indemnity Insurance Company.
2591—Shuyter, Adm'r., vs. Nott.
2597—Travers vs. Longstreet.
2601—Sanborn vs. Herring et al.
1893—Stephens vs. Donaldson et al.

Part II.—Held by Mr. Justice Clerke—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2614—Manning et al. vs. Robinson et al.
2424—Patton et al. vs. Butterfield et al.
2526—Brown vs. Freiche.
2528—Desmond et al. vs. Hacks et al.
2550—Ulman vs. Marks.
2552—Martin vs. Obe.
2534—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
2536—The Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. The Star Fire Ins. Co.
2543—Kellogg vs. Spratt.
2544—Schomberg vs. Kerchberger.
2550—Northin et al. vs. Gradon et al.
2558—Merghins et al. vs. Schmidt, Jr.
2560—Beach vs. The Mayor, &c.
2564—Corlies vs. Platt.
2566—Cosly vs. Howley, administrator.
2576—Hunt et al. vs. Spotts, administrator.
2572—Waller vs. Bigler.
2576—Samuels vs. Rosenfield.
2578—Williams vs. Molter.
2580—Keller vs. Goggins.

Part III.—Held by Mr. Justice Mullen at No. 73 Duane-st.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
879—Nichols vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
880—Nichols vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1469—Anderson vs. Smith.
1669—Dusenbury vs. The Lenox Fire Insur'ce Company.
1670—Dusenbury vs. The Globe Fire Insurance Company.
1671—Dusenbury vs. The Croton Fire Insurance Company.
1672—Dusenbury vs. The Kings Co. Fire Insurance Company.
1673—Dusenbury vs. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.
1674—Dusenbury vs. The Int. Fire Insurance Company.
1453—Venoist vs. Pinckney et al.
1597—Stateson vs. The City of Brooklyn.
987—Rohrscheit vs. Stevens.
2089—Coughlan, adm., vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.
1379—Haggerty vs. Bernstein.
1380—Wilmerding vs. Bernstein.
1989—Bryant vs. Hassell et al.
2275—Coffin vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
2316—Hall vs. Weeksler.
2179—Hall vs. Weeksler.
2155—Weaver vs. The First National Bank of New-Orleans.
505—Iselin vs. Buckley.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Justice Ingraham—The Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following is the balance of the first Monday motion Calendar.

Nos.
166—Salem vs. Friehlich.
167—Brash vs. Peyser.
168—Marks vs. Same.
169—Oburg vs. Eynor.
170—Metz vs. Fortune.
171—Cook et al. vs. Herrick et al.
172—Middleton vs. Arnold et al.
173—Security Insurance Co. vs. Schuyler et al.
174—Bristow vs. Roux.
175 (Old No. 111)—Leach vs. Weeks.
176—Brinkerhoff et al. vs. Souza.
177—Haily vs. Dorman.
178—Morange vs. Wheeler.
179—Jones et al. vs. Bach et al.
180—Wood vs. Bach et al.
181—Baltic Fire Insurance Company vs. Birdsall et al.
182—Schomberger vs. Wheeler.
183—In re Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company.
184—Ford vs. Smith.
185—Meech vs. Servitham.
186—Bank of Commonwealth vs. Wylie et al.
187—Francis vs. Champlain.
188—Frank vs. Koehler.
189—Taber vs. Kellum.
190—Bauchard vs. Bullitt.
191—Wolff vs. Mulany.
192—Whittingham vs. McConnelly.
193—Lincoln vs. City of New-York.
194—Danton vs. Pecare.
195—Burk vs. Donnelison.
196—Slammon vs. The Rogersville and Jefferson Railroad Co.
197—Repplier et al. vs. Willis.
198—Ritter et al. vs. Albert et al.
199—Egan vs. Carson et al.
200—Metz vs. Farron et al.
201—Nassau Bank vs. Chas. Reed et al.
202—Same vs. Blockman et al.
203—Same vs. Hollingshead et al.
204—Same vs. Bowen.
205—Same vs. Pentland.
206—Same vs. Whise.
207—Tabor vs. Kellum.
207½—Audenried et al. vs. The N. W. Ins. Co.
208—Plumjean vs. Plumjean
209—McDuff et al. vs. Laurkein.
210—Churchill vs. Rourke.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
31—Banendahl vs. Perzel.
19—Preston vs. Moore.
63—Same vs. Same.
74—Bessells vs. Wakerlein.
80—Wright vs. Comstock.
86—Halloway vs. Stephens.
89—Hilton vs. Niles.
93—Fisk, Jr., vs. Harriott.
97—Spitzer vs. Levy.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Judge Daly—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1156—Waterbury vs. Shipman.
1857—Schultz vs. Bradley.
1543—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
1897—De Cour vs. Burgess.
1833—Bayley vs. Secor.
1852—Rarsall vs. Vipp.
1865—Wood vs. Suit.
1048—Barry vs. Beldon.
1690—McGarrahan vs. Waters.
1839—Hyde vs. Van Valkenbergh.
1911—Jones vs. The Rutgers F. I. Co.
1912—Frieter vs. The Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co.
1913—Benbow vs. Bluxome.
1403—Brintnell vs. Shipman et al.
1663—Harmon vs. Keys.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
1636—Freeman vs. Steel.
1814—Moynough vs. Schepp.
1841—Portens vs. The Third-avenue Rail'd Company.
1905—Holmes vs. Brundage.
1908—Moore vs. Lawrence.
1909—American National Bank of New-York vs. Clapp.
1910—Jones vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y.
1140—Nelson vs. Kidder.
863—Simonson vs. Brady.
1597—Valentine vs. Hewitt.
1625—Nasser vs. Corwin.
1907—Dunlap vs. Freeland.
160—Wood vs. The United States Patent Baking Company.
1817—Weston vs. Kehoe.
1666—Schutt vs. Archer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2055—Cuff vs. O'Reilly.
2345—Dexheimer vs. Gautier
2503—Schwetje vs. Gernard.
2507—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2433—McMulliken vs. Windisch.
2395—Whittemore et al. vs. Levy.
2711—Francis vs. Tallman et al.
2619—Messenger vs. Smith.
2631—George, the Count Johannes, vs. Fisk.
1461—Sprath vs. Mailand.
2712—Grass vs. Whitten.
2717—Hudtloff vs. Stollwerk.
2719—McKee vs. Maas.
2721—Roche vs. Bank for Savings in N. Y.
2723—Hudson vs. Joyce.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2286—McCarthy, administrator &c. vs. Duryea.
2338—Doyle vs. Hicock.
2568—McCollum vs. Arctic Fire Insurance Company.
2826—Taylor vs. Ketchum et al.
1964—Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Insurance Company.
1028—Jones vs. Degan.
2870—Butler vs. McIlvaine.
584—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell.
2762—Same vs. Same.
2826—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
2306—Peck et al. vs. Negbam.
2852—Moral vs. Beckel, &c.
1793—Baltz et al. vs. Goodman.
2776—Birdsall vs. Bond.
2778—McFadden vs. Blake.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Judge Hearne—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
——Wallace vs. Boehm.
28—Edwards vs. Wilmot.
45—Post vs. National Life Insurance Company.
49—Myers vs. Cole.
50—Ellison vs. Acton.
52—Sixth-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Schabel.
54—Davison vs. Peck.
59—Schultz vs. Herschfield.
62—Conklin vs. Gregan.
65—Mason vs. Savage.
66—Smally vs. Smith.
67—Moore vs. Freeborn.
68—Edgerton vs. Simons.
9—Reis vs. Doe.
70—Harlan vs. Chapman.
71—Clark vs. Smith, Jr.
72—Martin vs. Lunch.
74—Meyer vs. Levinge.
74½—Meyer vs. Central R. R. Co.
75—Hollywood vs. Clinton.

The Lord Bond Robbery in Another Aspect—Application Made to the Supreme Court to Admit the Prisoner, Babcock, to Bail After Indictment and Pending his Trial—What are Bailable Cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 10.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Application of Wm. R. Babcock to be Released on Bail.—In this case a motion was made and argued yesterday by Mr. John Graham, to have the prisoner Babcock, admitted to bail. The latter was arrested a short time since on the charge of having been engaged in the notorious Lord bond robbery. A preliminary examination was had before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, and subsequently an indictment was found by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions. At the close of the examination before Justice Dowling, the latter thought there was probable cause to hold Babcock, and committed him to prison without bail.

Mr. Graham, in opening his argument, said this was an important case; there were important principles of law involved. This defendant Babcock had hitherto borne a good character. When, a short time ago, he heard, while in the State of Rhode Island, that he was implicated in the Lord bond robbery, he came voluntarily and at once to this City. There was no preliminary complaint or affidavit made against the defendant; he was examined last week before Justice Dowling, and that magistrate refused bail; why bail had been refused it was not necessary for him to state, the Court might know and might not. Counsel stood there on the legal rights of his client. He would impute nothing wrong to the District-Attorney; but the latter had been before the Court of General Sessions and obtained an *ex-parte* order in the case. An indictment had been found by the Grand Jury. He would take advantage of no technicalities, he relied upon the Constitution and statutory law as it now exists in this State. Counsel here read the return as originally made, and also the supplementary return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Mr. Justice Sutherland on the first of this month, also the affidavit of the prisoner setting forth that he was in the State of Rhode Island when he first heard that he was suspected of being in some way implicated in the robbery; that thereupon he came voluntarily to New-York and asked for an investigation, &c.

Counsel then proceeded to argue that it was time it was determined in this State whether a person suspected of crime should be locked up and thus endure the extreme penalty of the law before or after he was tried, convicted by a jury of his country, and sentenced by a Court of competent jurisdiction. He would insist that if the case was a bailable one, the Court had no discretion on the subject; he *must* bail him. And why was this not a bailable case? All cases are bailable except those regarded as the highest offences known to the law. He cited the clause of the Constitution of this State, which says that "excessive bail shall not be required, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted," &c., and contended that the necessary inference of the intention of the makers of the Constitution was, not that bail should not be allowed, but that when allowed, it must not be "excessive." And as to the other clause, "cruel and unusual punishments," he said it was a very cruel and a very unusual way of punishing a person to incarcerate him in a lonely dungeon on a charge which is bailable when good bail could be furnished before he had had his trial. It was generally supposed that a criminal was to be punished for his crime after he had been convicted and sentenced. But in this case the order of things had been reversed. Both of the provisions alluded to were inserted in our Constitution for the first time in 1846, when that instrument was last amended. To prove that the commitment of Justice Dowling is null and void he cited the case of Mrs. Cunningham, known as the "bogus baby case." In that instance counsel said that after her arrest she applied to a Police Magistrate to be bailed. He refused, and then Judge Daly was applied to with a like result. Subsequently application was made to Justice Peabody, then on the Supreme Court bench. Peabody's decision was afterward reviewed in the General Term before a full bench. In overruling that decision Justice Clerke had laid down the law that in bailable cases bail was a matter of right, and not one of favor or discretion on the part of the Court.

Justice Ingraham—The ground on which the defendant in the case has been held is, that some of the stolen bonds were found in his possession, is it not?

Mr. Graham—About $45,000 worth are said to have passed through his hands, and yet there is a serious question as to their identity. If the Court will read the testimony of Capt. Jourdan and others, it will be seen that no *scienter* is proven—no guilty knowledge on the part of Babcock; and that is the very *gravamen* of all crimes of whatever nature.

Justice Ingraham—Then it does appear what amount of bonds passed through his hands?

Mr. Graham—Yes; as I say, there were about $45,000, but there is a question about their identity. Counsel then proceeded to cite cases from the books to show that in very doubtful cases, and in all instances where the person charged with crime may be innocent, it is the duty to bail the prisoner, if it be a bailable case. In this case, if the Court would look at the testimony already taken, it would be seen that no one pretended Babcock was a thief, or even the recipient of stolen goods from a thief. The Police officers know who the thieves are; they have been in communication with them, and have recovered from them a large amount of the stolen bonds. Why were they not arrested?

The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

Business in the Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—DEC. 10.

Before Justice Barnard.

George W. Powers vs. Frank Baker.—Complaint dismissed. A. H. Hitchcock for plaintiff; F. F. Marbury for the defendant.

John P. Victory vs. Richard Claffey.—Inquest by the Court. Judgment for $253 36 for the plaintiff. Extra allowance of 5 per cent.

Jacob F. Wyckoff vs. James B. Chapman.—Inquest by the Court. Judgment for $220 76 for plaintiff. Allowance 5 per cent.

By Court and Jury.

John Hartman vs. The New-York Sanitary and Chemical Manufacturing Company.—Cause tried; a sealed verdict to be brought in this morning.

CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Justice Clerke.

Merrit T. Cole vs. John C. Lay et al.—Tried by the Court. Judgment for plaintiff for $234 90.

Lewis W. Phillips vs. Albert Champagmac et al.—Verdict of the Jury, $1,547 17 for plaintiff.

CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Justice Mason.

Rexford vs. The Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.—Trial continued.

Another Suit Against a City Railroad—Complaint Dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—DEC. 10.

Before Judge Monell.

Michael Schriefer vs. The Forty-second-street Railroad Company.—This was another of those suits which are continually being brought against the City railroads for damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained through the negligence of conductors and drivers. Although the law as now established by our Courts seldom enables a man to recover, or even to get his case before a Jury, yet there seems to be no end to the attempts to make railroads responsible for the accidents that are daily occurring. A case was tried in one of our Courts the other day, in which the attorney for the railroad claimed that the railroad could not be held responsible if it was shown that the party injured had contributed in the slightest degree by his own carelessness or imprudence to the injury, even if it were shown that the conductor was a worthless, reckless man, totally unfit for his position, and that in the particular instance under investigation he had been guilty of the grossest carelessness. The Court acceded to this view of the law and dismissed the complaint, though in the case alluded to it was proved that the boy injured had requested the conductor to stop the car for him to get off; that the conductor refused, and told the boy he was "smart enough to jump off himsel," and that in attempting to follow the directions of the conductor the boy broke his leg. It would seem therefore to be a waste of time and money for people to sue railroad companies as the law now stands, for it would be easy to prove that a person had been guilty of carelessness, and had therefore contributed to his own injury by venturing to ride at all in one of our City cars.

In the present suit, a boy 14 years of age attempted to jump from the front platform of one of the defendant's cars, at the corner of Thirteenth-street and First-avenue, when he fell under the wheel, which passed over his left leg, crushing it to pieces, and making amputation necessary. The boy swore that he requested the conductor to stop the car, and also made the same request of the driver, neither of whom paid any attention to him, so that he was compelled to get off the best way he could.

The conductor testified that there were about 30 or 40 passengers on the car at the time, and denied that he was requested by the boy to stop. The driver had no recollection of being asked to stop the car, and two gentlemen, who were on the front platform at the time, testified that they did not hear the boy make the request.

The Court stated that if the Jury were to find a verdict for the plaintiff he would be under the necessity, as the law stands, to set aside the verdict, and he therefore granted the motion of defendant's counsel to dismiss the complaint.

Egan and Gross for plaintiff; Mr. Ely for defendant.

The Count Johannes-Fisk Libel Suit—Attachment Against the Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 10.

Before Justice McCunn.

George, Count Johannes, vs. Stephen R. Fisk.—This case, which is an action for libel printed in the New-York *Leader*, edited by the defendant, was called on the calendar this morning, when the plaintiff answered "ready," but the defendant desired a postponement of the trial. The plaintiff read affidavits in which he swore that the defendant was a material witness for the plaintiff; that he was personally served by plaintiff with a subpœna on Saturday night while he was lying in bed, requiring him to attend as a witness; that defendant had paid no regard whatever to the aforesaid subpœna; and that, as plaintiff was informed and believed, the defendant intended to leave the country to-morrow in the yacht *Henrietta* for Europe, to be absent a long time. Wherefore plaintiff moved that an attachment issue against defendant to bring him into Court.

The Court granted the motion, and an attachment was issued.

For plaintiff, Count Johannes in person; for defendant, H. W. Bookstaver.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Barnard.

CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW.

The People *vs.* Bernard B. Quinn, John Dowdell, Thomas Gowen and James Conby—Felonious assault and battery and carrying slung-shot.

The People *vs.* John Daly—Felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Henry Wagner—Felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Patrick Bouton—Felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Patrick Kennedy—Felonious assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Isaac Rossdale—Using metal knuckles.

The People *vs.* Michael Connor—Using slung-shot.

The People *vs.* Daniel Sullivan—Manslaughter.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

A BURGLARY AND A STRUGGLE.

John Galvin, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary. On the night of the 11th of November he broke into the store and dwelling of William Tucker, No. 246 Ninth-avenue, by forcing off the clasp of the outer front hall door and forced it open. It appeared that on the night of the 8th of November an attempt was made to break into the premises, and on the night of the 11th Mr. Tucker was in the store watching to see if another attempt would be made. In due time a noise was made at the door and he heard two voices. Then the door was forced open, and after getting inside the prisoner struck a light and lighted a piece of wax candle. As soon as this was done he (Tucker) sprang at the prisoner, when a severe struggle ensued, the latter dealing some heavy blows upon Mr. Tucker's face and other portions of his person. Mr. Tucker fearing that the burglar might succeed in getting off, called loudly for the police, and Officer Moring, of the Sixteenth Precinct, responded promptly and arrested the prisoner. Some burglar's tools were found in the hallway by the side of the store. The prisoner is a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, and is a bartender by profession. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A BRACE OF PRECOCIOUS BURGLARS.

Michael Agnew and James Brennan, both about 18 years of age, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were tried and convicted. On the morning of the 6th of November they broke into the clothing-store of Israel Lowenthal, No. 186 Chatham-street, by breaking and cutting one of the shutters of a rear window, and attempted to steal clothing of the value of $50. Officer McDonnell, of the Sixth Precinct, caught them in an adjacent alley, where they had secreted themselves, and took them to the Station-house. Among the articles found in their possession were naturalization papers, on the strength of which they intended to vote as soon after the rising of the sun as possible. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, their counsel, failed to impress the Jury favorably, in view of the facts in the case being so apparent. They were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and six months each.

A BASKETFUL OF CONVICTION.

John Hunt, indicted for burglary, was put on trial. On the morning of the 27th of October he broke a pane of glass in the front window of the grocery store of Bernard Cohen, No. 41 Baxter-street, and stole from the interior money and other articles, including a basketful of raisins, of the value of $72 50. When he was arrested the basketful of raisins was in his possession. He was convicted of petit larceny and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

STOLE A SPRING CART.

John Hogan pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 2d of September stolen from Michael Donohue, No. 41 Clarkson-street, a Spring cart of the value of $175. He confessed his crime and was remanded for sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Charles Diamond, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and acquitted. He was charged by George Bertz, an intelligence office (basement) keeper, at No. 120 Greenwich-street, with being caught in the act of breaking into his place of business and stealing therefrom $100 in Treasury notes.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* James Dolan and Fatty Davis, larceny from person.

The People *vs.* Isaac Smith, grand larceny, two cases.

The People *vs.* August Vannier, grand larceny, three cases.

The People *vs.* Julius Ribeli, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* George Schneider, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Joachim Hermer, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Henry Reising, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Thomas Biglin, James Biglin and Wm. Baily, grand larceny.

The People *vs.* John Taner, robbery in the first degree.

The People *vs.* John Treanor, assault and battery.

The People *vs.* Wm. Bixton, bigamy.

Notice to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FOR FEBRUARY, 1867.

The Calendar for the next General Term of this Court, will be made up without reference to the old Calendar. New notes of issues must be filed, and give the date when issue was joined, or they will not be placed on the Calendar.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Mulhall against Butterby.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of the proceedings of this case which appeared in your paper on Saturday, I was placed in a wrong light, as nothing appeared from the testimony to show that I had any undue relation with the conception of the matter for which this action was brought. The part which I took in it was forced upon me, and I think the verdict of the Jury fully corroborates this fact.

Your obedient servant,
MATHEW COYLE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 10, 1866.

1,000 U. S. 5s, '74....C. 103¾
82,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C. 112¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 107½
20,000 do. 107⅝
5,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 106⅜
45,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 106⅜
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue 108⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. 100
4,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser. 105⅜
50,000 do. 105⅜
2,000 do.....2d Ser. 105⅜
12,000 Tenn. 6s....x-c 70
11,000 do. 69⅝
10,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72. 98⅞
20,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73. 98⅞
7,000 Virginia 6s. 60
1,000 Ill. St. Bs. 6s, '79 101
11,000 N. Car. 6s. 54½
3,000 Missouri 6s. 91⅛
1,000 do. 91
5,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue. 91
12,500 N. Car. 6s....x-c 53
1,000 N. Car. 6s, Sub'n 92
10,000 O. & M. C. 29⅜
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 95½
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M 95½
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bs. 97
2,000 Chi. & Al. in. B. 93⅝
25 Gallatin Nat. Bank 108
6 Bank of Republic.. 111½
100 Ocean Bank. 103
25 Bank of Commerce. 117½
100 Amer. Coal. 64
100 do. 63
100 West. U. Tel. 46⅞
200 do. 46⅞
800 do. 47
9 do. 46⅞
200 do.....2d call 47
69 do. 46⅞
17 West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension. 96⅞
28 do. 96⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co. 45
100 do. 41⅞
200 Mar. Pref. 31⅜
200 do. 31⅝
100 Mariposa Min. 12⅞
6 Amer. Ex Co. 80
100 Bruns. Land. 7⅜
30 U. S. Ex. Co. 78
10 Adams Ex. Co. 73
100 do.....2d call 72⅜
200 Cum. Coal. P. 69⅝
200 At. Mail St. C. 103
100 do. 102
400 Union Nav. Co. 102⅜
100 Boston W. P....s60 30
100 M. S. & N. I. 80⅝
1600 do. 80
100 Ill. Cen. R. 118
650 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 174
150 do. 173
100 do. 170⅜
300 N. Y. Central. 111
100 do. 110⅞
100 do....s30 110⅞
100 Erie Railroad. 72⅜
1200 do. 72
900 do. 71⅝
300 do....s60 71
600 do.....2d call 72
200 Hudson R. R. 121
60 N. Y. & N. H. R. 119
2000 Reading R. 107⅞
50 do. 109⅜
100 do. 109⅞
500 do. 109⅜
200 do.....2d call 110
2400 Cleve. & Pitts. 85⅝
100 Chi. & N. W. 52⅝
200 do. 52⅝
1600 do. 53
300 Chi. & N. W. P. 71⅝
500 do. 71⅝
500 do. 71⅝
300 Chic. & R. I. 103⅝
70 Chic., B. & Q. 130
12 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr. 98
100 P., Ft. W. & C. 105⅝
100 do. 105⅜
100 do.....2d call 105⅜
500 Alt. & T. H. 38
50 Mar. & C. 1st P. 38⅜
100 do. 38⅜
200 do. 38
300 Mil. & St. P. Pr. 68⅝
100 Tol., W. & W. 42⅜

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

35,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New issue 108⅝
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 107½
4,000 Virginia 6s. 60
2,000 Virginia 6s, N. 55
10,000 Ohio & M. C. 29⅜
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs 112
100 West. U. Tel. 47
500 Cum. Coal P. 70
100 Quick. Min. 45
600 Mar. Min. Pr....s3 31⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. 111⅛
600 Erie Railroad. 72⅝
200 Hud. Riv. R. 121
200 Reading R. 110
200 Mich. S. & N. I. 80⅞
100 do....b5 80⅞
200 do. 80⅝
200 Cleve. & Pitts. 86
100 do....b30 86⅞
100 Chic. & N. W. 52⅝
100 do....b30 53
400 do. 53
100 Chi. & N. W. P. 71⅞
300 Chic. & R. I. 104
100 do. 104⅛
100 do. 104⅛
200 P., F. W. & C. 105⅝
100 Alt. & T. H. 38⅜

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue. 108⅝
2,500 do. 108⅜
20,000 Missouri 6s. 91
10,000 do. 90⅞
20,000 do. 91
10,000 do. 91⅛
10,000 O. & M. Cer. 29⅜
400 Mar. Min. 13
100 Boston W. P. 30
100 Atlantic S. S. Co 103
50 West. U. Tel. 46⅞
300 Erie R. 72⅜
500 Reading R. 110⅛
400 Clev. & Pitts R. 86⅛
200 do. 86⅜
100 Panama R. 261
100 Chic. & N. W. 52⅝
200 do....s20 51
150 Chic. & N. W. P. 72⅛
100 do....s60 71⅜
1400 do. 72⅛
900 do. 72⅜
400 Cleve. & Tol. 112⅛
700 Chic. & R. I. 104
400 do. 104⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mariposa Pref. 31⅜
200 do. 31
100 At. M. S. Co. 103
200 Union Nav. 102⅛
100 West. U. Tel. 46⅞
300 do. 47
100 do....b30 47
200 do. 46⅞
200 do....b10 47
200 New-York Cen. 110⅞
1200 Erie R. 71⅝
200 do....s3 71⅝
200 do. 71⅜
200 do....s10 71⅝
100 Tol., W. & W. 42⅛
800 M. So. & N. I. 79⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts. 85⅞
200 Chi. & N. W. P....c 71⅝
300 do. 71⅜
300 do. 71⅜
100 do....s30 71⅛
100 Chi., R. I. & P....b3 103⅝
500 do. 103⅝
300 Chi. & N. W. 52⅝
300 do. 52⅜
200 do....s3 52⅜
200 do. 52⅜
300 do....c 52⅝
200 do....s15 52⅝
100 P., F. W. & C....x-d 105⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Cum. Coal. 70
300 Mariposa Pr. 31⅛
100 N. Y. Cen....b3 111
600 Erie Railroad. 72⅜
800 do....b3 72⅜
1200 do. 72⅜
200 do....b10 72⅝
400 do....b3 72⅝
200 do....c 72⅝
200 do....b10 72⅝
1200 Reading R. 110
200 do. 110⅛
200 do....s3 110⅛
300 do. 110⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. 80⅜
1500 do. 80⅜
400 do....b3 80⅜
200 do....b10 80⅜
400 do....s3 80⅜
100 Union Nav. Co....b3 102⅜
800 Ill. Cen. R. 117⅜
100 Tol., W. & W. 42⅜
100 Chi., R. I. & P. 104⅛
200 Clev. & P. R. 86
400 do. 86⅛
500 do....s3 86
800 Chi. & N. W. 53
400 do....b3 52⅞
400 do. 53
200 do....c 52⅞
200 do....b3 52⅞
200 do....c 53
2100 Chic. & N. W. P. 71⅝
500 do....s3 71⅞
100 do....b3 71⅞
500 do. 71⅞
200 P., Ft. W. & C....x-d 105⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

600 Mar. Pref. 31⅜
200 do. 31⅝
100 do....b30 32
100 do....b3 31⅝
100 do....s10 31⅝
100 Pac. M. St. Co. 171
100 At. Mail S. Co. 103
400 West. U. Tel. 47⅝
200 do. 47⅛
100 do. 47⅛
100 do....b3 47⅛
300 N. Y. Cen. 111⅛
600 Erie R. 72⅝
1200 do. 72⅝
600 do....b3 72⅝
600 do. 72⅝
200 do....s15 72⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co. 45⅛
100 do. 46
100 Hud. R. R....x-d 122⅛
200 Reading R....s10 110⅛
600 do. 110⅛
200 do....s15 110⅛
400 do....s3 110⅛
200 do. 110⅛
100 do....b10 110⅛
400 Cleve. & Tol 112⅛
300 Mich. S. & N. I. 80⅜
300 do....s3 80⅛
400 do. 80⅜
100 do....b10 80⅛
200 do. 80⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R. 118⅛
200 Ch., R. I. & P. 104⅛
100 do....b15 104⅛
300 do....s3 104⅛
1200 Clev. & Pitts. 86⅛
500 do....s3 86⅛
200 do....b10 86⅛
500 do....s10 86⅛
300 Chic. & N. W. 53⅛
600 do....b3 53⅛
100 do....b10 53⅛
300 do. 53
500 Chic. & N. W. Pr. 73
1200 do. 73⅛
1100 do. 73⅛
100 do....b3 73⅛
2400 do. 73⅛
100 do....b5 73⅛
400 do....s3 73
300 P., F. W. & C....x-d 105⅛
200 do....b3 105⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,391,641
Decrease in Specie	374,957
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	538,601
Decrease in Deposits	5,212,355
Increase in Circulation	400,807

	Dec. 9, 1865.	Dec. 8, 1866.	Dec. 1, 1866.
National Capital	$9,478,500	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	71,207,700	9,262,500	9,262,500
Total Capital	$80,686,200	$83,270,200	$83,270,200
Loans	227,839,344	260,620,027	263,011,668
Gold and Gold Notes	15,622,780	14,582,050	14,957,007
Other L. Tend'r	48,271,757	60,946,857	61,485,458
Deposits	176,480,526	203,676,822	208,889,177
Circulation	16,570,613	31,794,656	31,393,849
In Sub-Tres'y	70,822,344	106,689,404	102,455,273

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

Merchants' $750,280
Mer. Exchange 453,852
Commerce 5,930,165
Ocean 800,000
Market 522,800
Park 1,000,000
Fourth 2,888,755
Central 1,646,967
Mechanics' 562,717
New-York 850,658
M. Association 307,428
Metropolitan 1,550,575
Commonwealth 211,927
Leather 183,143
N. America 340,258
Irving 197,350
Tradesmen's 721,014
Phœnix 292,685
Third 796,284
Butchers & D. 244,092
Seventh Ward 177,201
Broadway 900,000
Tenth 920,700
Mercantile $482,267
Republic 704,466
St. Nicholas 756,417
Marine 265,000
East River 283,500
Second 270,000
Continental 550,284
Importers' 504,976
Ninth 920,700
First 449,583
Am. Exchange 987,765
Gallatin 498,028
Citizens' 135,983
Union 449,000
Chatham 130,454
Shoe & Leather 921,180
Hanover 292,430
N. Y. Exchange 268,653
Mechanics & T. 175,000
Atlantic 98,429
Pacific 127,794
Grocers' 83,617
Croton 48,571

Total 46 National Banks	$31,644,351
Total 15 other National and Local Banks	150,305
Total on Clearing-house report, Dec. 8	$31,794,656
On previous report, Dec. 1	31,393,849
Increase in circulation	$400,807

The heavy additional decrease in the line of Deposits (chiefly, we believe, in Country Bank balances,) is the feature of the present Bank Statement. This liquidation of $5,200,000 has been made in the movement without the loss of a million of Specie and other Legal Tenders; leaving the relative strength of the Statement better than last Monday. This result has been accomplished by the free use of National Bank Notes, now returning from the West, to meet the demand for Money to go South and for transfer to the Treasury Office. The Currency balances in the latter are increased; it may be by way of preparation for the 7.30 ₱ cent. Interest due on the 15th inst., though, as heretofore explained, the direct disbursements on this account at New-York will scarcely exceed $3,000,000.

The demand for Money to-day is met at Bank and by private lenders at 6@7 ₱ cent. quite readily. Most of the Brokers, of first-class credit, report 6 ₱ cent. as the prevailing rate. There is evidently sufficient ease in the market to encourage an increased speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares on the Stock Exchange. The feeling on the opening of the week is decidedly more confident than since the break down in the *Bull* movement on the 22d and 23d November, and the orders to buy more generally diffused through the official list of dealings. And, as remarked by an afternoon cotemporary, there is evidently more demand from outside parties, relieving the movement of the Stock Exchange of the expressive description so current last week, of "a Brokers' market."

The Gold Room showed more steadiness to-day, the sales ruling at or in the close neighborhood of 137⅛ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Scotia* sailing on Wednesday, opened on the basis of 109⅛@109⅜ for 60-day bills on London. Thus far the business is not large, but the leading drawers are firm. We hear from some of the Foreign Bill Brokers that the offering of Southern drawn Exchange is on the increase, the rates ranging 108⅜ to 109⅛ ₱ cent. There is less drawing here on short sight against United States 5-20s, the quotation from London being against the current price of 1862s in New-York. The California packet this morning brings $500,000 or $700,000 in Gold and Silver Bars, (in addition to half a million in Gold Coin to the Treasury Office,) which will probably go to Europe this week.

The Public Funds were firm on the Consolidated 5-20s, January and July interest, and also on the 7.30 ₱ cents. convertible into 5-20s. The 5-20s of 1864 and 1865, May and November interest, are assimilating more nearly to the original 1862s, since they are gradually finding favor in England. The 1862s are partially depressed to-day, and sold a fraction under 108 ₱ cent. The Border State Bonds were lower by 1 @1¼ ₱ cent. than Saturday on Missouris. They attract, however, a large business, and of late the ups and downs in prices have ranged between 87½ and 93¾ ₱ cent., as orders to buy appear and disappear on St. Louis account. This afternoon the last sales were at 91⅛ ₱ cent. The highest sales last week were at 93¾ ₱ cent. A fortnight or three weeks ago the sales were at 89@87½ ₱ cent. About the 10th of November, 93@93¾ ₱ cent.

The Railway speculation opened firm early in the forenoon, and gained strength throughout the day, Erie and the Northwestern Shares resuming the lead, as at the close of last week. Almost the entire New-York and Western list was in sympathy before the close of the Second Boards, and Reading Shares recovered 1½ ₱ cent. on the cheapest sales of Saturday. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was an advance in Pacific Mail of 2½ ₱ cent.; free sales at 174@173½ ₱ cent., and a firm quotation on Western Telegraph, Mariposa, Cumberland, &c. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday, the dealings active, and the market generally firm:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40's	101⅜	101⅛	Northwest	52⅝	53⅝
U. S. 5-20s	108⅜	107⅝	N. West Pref	71⅞	73⅛
U. S. 7.30s	105⅜	105⅜	Rock Island	103⅝	104⅛
N. Y. Central	111⅛	111⅛	Fort Wayne	105	105⅛
Erie	71⅝	72⅝	Cumb'land Coal	69	70
Hudson	120	122⅛	Quicksilver	44⅝	45
Reading	109⅜	110⅛	W. U. Telegraph	46⅞	47⅛
Mich. Southern	79⅞	80⅜	Mariposa Pref.	31⅜	32
Illinois Central	117⅜	118⅛	Ohio Certificates	29	29⅜
Pittsburgh	85	87⅛	American Gold	137⅛	137⅛
Tennessee 6s	70⅜	70	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 95½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887 96
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est. 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n 92
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76 106
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '75 109
Erie 1st mort. 1868 108⅛
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883 98
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880 92⅜
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77 95
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869 102⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85 104
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875 98⅛
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867 98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 100
Harlem 3d mort. '68 98
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-'72 106
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M. 90⅛
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868 95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875 115
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in. 75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund 97
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B. 88
Chi. & N. W. 1st M. 88⅛
Lack. & West'n Bds. 98
Del., L. & W. 2d M. 100
Tol. & Wab. 1st M. 83
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext. 92
Gt. Western 1st M. '68 95
Gt. Western 2d M. '93 70
Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M. 98
Gal. & Chi. ex. 99
Chi. & R. I. 1st mort. 102½
N. J. Central 2d M. 100
Cleve. & P. 3d Con. 91½
Cleve. & P. 4th mort. 75
Chic. & Alton. S. F. 98⅛
Chi. & Alton, 1st M. 101⅛
Chi. & Al. income 93⅜
Ohio & Mis. 1st mort. 81
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. 84
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 92
Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. 82
Marietta & Cin. 1st M. 85
Chic. & Mil. 1st M. 91½
Joliet & Chic. 1st M. 100
Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M. 71
N. Y. & N. H. 6s. 93⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York 118
America 137½
National 108
Merchants' Exch'ge 114
American Exchange 114
Chatham 149
Bank of N. America 112
Hanover 110
Irving 105
Metropolitan 130
East River 100
Shoe and Leather 115
Continental 102
Commonwealth 111
Impt'rs. & Traders 115
Central National 110½
Fourth National 109
Tenth National 107

By the *City of Paris* steamer we are advised that the Managing Committee of the London Stock Exchange have directed regular official business to be done in United States 5-20s of 1864 and 1865. The difference against these Bonds and the old 5-20s of 1862 has already fallen to 1@1¼ ₱ cent. English investment holders of the '62s are exchanging for the new.

The Assistant Treasurer announces that Internal Revenue Stamps can be obtained at the Sub-Treasury at the full commission allowed by law.

The present Capital of the Pacific Mail Corporation is *twenty millions of dollars.* The present value of the property of the concern, including 10,000,000 of Gold bearing 6 ₱ cents. in the Public Funds of the United States, is about $28,500,000—it may be *thirty millions* on a fair current valuation of steamship property, dock property at Aspinwall and San Francisco, and Coal and other material accummulated on the Atlantic and Pacific side, and in preparation for the new Oriental line—and the quarterly 5 ₱ cent. cash dividends on the par value, is really equal to 10 ₱ cent. a year upon an active valuation of the property, franchises, mail contracts and established general business of the Company, of *forty millions;* justifying 200 ₱ cent. for the Stock after the recent cash and extra dividends.

Mr. ISAAC F. GREEN of the Banking firm of Powell, Green & Co., 38 Broad-street, has been admitted to membership in the Gold Room. Mr. LANGLEY BRUCE has been admitted to membership at the Open Board of Brokers.

For the first week in December we understand the Northwest Road earned about $173,500 as against $167,200 same week last year—showing an increase of $5,300.

The following is an extract from a letter written by one of the officers of the Crown Point Silver Mining Company, situated on the celebrated Comstock Lode at Gold Hill, Storey County, Nevada, to a gentleman in this City:

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

When our Company paid their last dividend—June 15—we found our shaft in very bad order, and not safe to work through; accordingly work was stopped in the mine July 1 for repairs, and no ore extracted until about Aug. 5—so you will notice we had no receipts from the mine in July. We now have good works at the mine, and a better shaft than any mine on the Comstock.

Our mill capacity is now sixty tons per day, and we have as good a mill as any company in Nevada.

As for the mine, I will say I was all through it last week, and found the vein 300 feet long on the 300 foot level. We have sunk three inclines down 70 feet each from our 300 foot level, toward lower level, and they show fine ore. I estimate the ore above the level just struck as follows: 300 feet long, 150 feet deep and 15 feet wide, making 675,000 cubic feet; say 13 cubic feet to the ton, gives 51,900 tons, which will mill $40 per ton.

Our expenses are about $55,000 per month, and receipts $110,000 to $120,000 per month. The Company will be out of debt Oct. 1, with some $15,000 cash on hand. We shall resume monthly dividends in November.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, was as follows: Total Receipts, $5,138,543 70, of which $284,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $202,000; Payments, $4,761,059 31; Balance, $107,066,889 37.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
UNITED STATES THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money, for sale by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 33 Wall-st.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 10, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 372 bbls. Ashes, 26,539 bbls. Flour, 164,838 bushels Wheat, 276,077 bushels Corn, 137,972 bushels Barley, 131,576 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 30,897 bushels Rye, 28 pkgs. Lard, 123 pkgs. Beef, and 38 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $8 75@$9; Pearls, $13 25@$13 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request and heavy; Java 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 16c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb. Sales 3,200.

COTTON—Is in rather more demand at about previous prices. Middlings, 32½c.@35c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,500 bales, against receipts of 2,811 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	19,726
Receipts preceding week	15,976
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	23,699
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	187,218
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	570,965
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Dec. 1	3,182
Exports since Sept. 1	76,029
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	355,789
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	150,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,04
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	465,000
Exports from all the ports since since Sept. 1, 1866	165,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	455,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been only a very moderate inquiry to-day for State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored buyers decidedly, especially in the instances of inferior and high grades, which have been pressed for sale by some needy holders, without regard to the actual wants of purchasers, who were thus enabled to make "terms for themselves." The principal receivers, however, were not eager to realize unless at full asking rates, as they look for a livelier and more buoyant market later in the season, and have ample means to carry their supplies over the dull period that usually precedes the close of one year and the beginning of another. Sales since our last have been 8,750 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 30@$9 35; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 75@$10 40; fair to choice do. do. at $10 45@$11 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10@$11 10 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 30	@9 35
Extra State	9 75	@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 00	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@13 00
Extra Genesee	11 15	@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75	@16 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and on the decline. Sales since our last 200 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 50 for poor to good, and $12 60@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, including superfine at $5 65@$7 ₱ bbl. Sale 200 bbl. Corn Meal rules dull and heavy at $5 25@$5 40 for Western, $5 30@$5 45 for Jersey, and $5 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 185 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $2 75@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Holders of desirable lots of Wheat continue very firm in their views, and refuse to make any concessions to buyers, who, however, are reluctant to purchase freely, in view of the depression in gold and the heaviness in flour. Sales, since our last, 22,700 bush., including Chicago Spring at $2 00@$2 20, and Amber State (a retail lot) at $2 92 ₱ bush. Corn has been in fair speculative request, opening buoyantly at an advance of 2c.@3c. from the closing figures of Saturday, but closing quite heavily, having lost most of the improvement. Sales since our last 67,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 13 for Mixed Western in store and afloat, closing at about $1 10@$1 11 in store, and $1 12 afloat; $1 14 for White Western; $1 03@$1 10 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye has been very stiffly held, on, however, a dull market, the current wants of buyers being very limited. Sales have been reported of 6,200 bushels State at $1 28@$1 31 ₱ bushel. Barley has also been held very firmly, but has been sparingly dealt in to-day, the export demand having been checked by the buoyancy in ocean freights, while the home inquiry has been tame. Sales since our last, 9,400 bushels State at $1 20 for four-rowed, and $1 10 for two-rowed ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been very quiet and quoted down to $1 25@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in unusually active request partly on speculation, at an advance of 2c.@3c. on State, and 1c.@2c. on Western, ₱ bushel. We quote Chicago at 61c.@63c.; Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@64c., the latter rate for choice, and State at 65c.@68c., the latter for extra prime, chiefly at 66c.@67c. ₱ bushel; sales, 138,000 bushels. Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn warehouses, to-day, 1,352,655 bushels Wheat, 3,051,540 bushels Corn, 507,824 bushels Rye, 1,381,028 bushels Barley, 84,250 bushels Malt, 2,210,597 bushels Oats, and 21,250 bushels Peas.

HAY—North River bale continues plenty and heavy at 90c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including new at 30c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in limited demand at $4 ₱ M.

LIME—Rockland has been inactive at $1 70 for Common, and $2 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 42c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70@85c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in slack request, including Spirits Turpentine at 63c.@65c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $6 75@$7; Resin at $4 12½@$11 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 35; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 75c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 32@$1 35 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet and depressed at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 29c.@31½c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 46c.@48c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after to-day, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,000 bbls., in lots, at $20 06@$20 25, cash and regular way, for one-year-old Mess, closing at $20 12½, either way; $20 50@$21 25 for new City and Western Mess, and $17 75@$18 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including seller January and February, part at $21@$21 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in rather more request; sales 190 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams; ₱ lb. Bacon is dull; a small lot of Cumberland sold at 10½c. ₱ lb. Lard is firm, but quiet; sales since our last 560 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 11½c.@12½c., and small lots at 12½c.@12½c. for choice kettle-rendered, and 12½c.@13c. for new Western, ₱ lb.; also, 300 tcs. new, January delivery, sellers' option, at 12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is more active at $13@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.: sales have been reported of 780 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are in demand and steady, at $25@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 256 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been less plenty and in fair demand at 8½c.@9½c. for heavy and light, ₱ lb. Butter is in request at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@17c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb.	40	@42
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb.	42	@43
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb.	40	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ₱ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	45	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	45	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	26	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb.	16½	@17
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb.	15	@16½
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb.	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb.	15	@15½
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	14	@15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb.	8	@11
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb.	9	@13

RICE—Has been heavy and lower to-day. 120 tierces Carolina were reported sold at $9@$9 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and declining. Sales since our last 370 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 9⅞c.@11c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive at 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 56,000 lbs., at 10⅞c.@12c., chiefly at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been inactive at about 40c.@42c. for Western, in bond, and 38c.@40c. for State, in bond, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 900 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by sailing vessel, and 7-16d.@½d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 200 boxes Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, nothing really new.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities. No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LONG ESTABLISHED, SUCCESSFUL and strictly cash wholesale boot and shoe business, within 200 miles of New-York: $2 500 to $5,000 capital will suffice; certainly a very rare opportunity; satisfactory reason for selling; stock small. Address, with real name and address, C. R. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $25,000 TO $40,000 in an established mercantile and manufacturing business in this City; capital wanted to enlarge the same; advertiser has had many years' experience. Address, with name and where interview may be had, MERCHANT, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR a party to invest $5,000 in an enterprise which will insure a very large income. Every opportunity afforded for a thorough investigation. For particulars call at No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 14, third floor, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

RECTIFYING HOUSE AND ALCOHOL DISTILLERY FOR SALE—A large establishment complete and in working order. Apply at No. 136 Front-st., New-York.

A PARTNER WITH FROM $25,000 TO $50,000 is wanted for a hide business that will yield large profits. Address HIRAM, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of PRATT & TOMLINSON, is dissolved by mutual consent. PRATT, LOMBARD & CO. are the only authorized agents to settle the business of the late firm

DEC. 10, 1866.

GEORGE W. PRATT.
F. C. TOMLINSON.
WM. H. PECKHAM.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of PRATT, LOMBARD & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of PRATT & TOMLINSON at No. 22 John-st.

GEORGE W. PRATT,
H. F. LOMBARD,
WM. H. PECKHAM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee, sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

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DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY IS PUBLISHED in the NEW-YORK SUN. Price two cents.

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A fine assortment plated, on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
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Old ware repaired and replated.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Money, bag sugar, black bags and contents, keg and contents, coats, pants, dress, blankets, sheets, pillow-cases, fur collars, bundle clothing, lager-beer kegs, rope, hats, feather-beds, pillows, silver watch, hand-cart, bagatelle balls, sword and belt, crockery, basket, rope, 3 pieces black silk, 5 bags cotton.

COAL, $7; FLOUR, $12.—THE PEOPLE'S Mutual Protective Association sells Coal and Flour at wholesale prices, to put down monopolies. Office No. 2 8 Broadway, Room No. 5. N. B.—All City Railroad Tickets for sale.

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BARGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, well fitted for freight and passengers, will be sold with or without furniture. Inquire on board, foot of Warren-st., every day except Tuesdays and Fridays.

PARTIES HAVING BILLS TO BE COLLECTED should leave them with DAVID A. RITTER, Collection Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st. Good references.

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"PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."

"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed merely to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information, of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease"—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published"—*The New-Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment" —*Boston Journal.* "Contains practical information that should be known and acted upon by parents and children, the married and single. The chapters devoted to children and their management ought to be read by every mother"—*Nunda (N. Y.) News.* "We take great pleasure in recommending the above volume to a fair and candid perusal among all classes. Every chapter is valuable, and all the subjects of those chapters are well chosen"—*New-York Clipper.* "An honest effort to diffuse useful information. Most popular works on this subject are the reverse of this and are mere advertisements of quacks"—*Plymouth Rock.* "It will be the source of much good, being prepared with care and from abundant knowledge"—*Boston Traveller.* "The value of the work demands its introduction among medical men of all schools, and also among thinking persons who desire to diminish the great social evil of all ages."—*Corning (N. Y.) Journal.* "There is enough excellence in this one volume to commend it to every man and woman in the world. The victim of ignorance, who has sinned against the purity of his sexual physiology, will find in its pages a firm friend. It is exceedingly instructive as to the causes, consequences and treatment of sexual abuses and perversions."—*Herald of Progress.* "We will only add that if our readers and the public would possess really one of the most valuable books of the day—a book that they will cherish to the latest hour of their life, they will lose no time in getting this, which we are glad to learn is meeting with a rapid demand. It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively *cure* that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases, which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

☞The publishers could fill this entire paper with notices similar to the above, received from the best papers and magazines in all parts of the country; but the foregoing will show that the book is one which should be possessed by every man and woman who would be healthy and happy and know how to remain so. Scores of letters, weekly, are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in this valuable book.

Price $5. Sold or sent, post-paid, by AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York City.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skilful and improved treatment. — Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel.* Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. KING, OFFICE NO. 126 NINTH-ST., five doors west of Broadway, cures in from three to forty-eight hours. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Consultation from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MRS. JEROME, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, is now located at No. 98 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at Mme. Ross' office. Her success in Philadelphia has been astonishing. Call and see.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 17th day of December, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1867:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, DEC. 3, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional One per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 15th day of October, 1866, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEKEEPERS OR PERSONS GOING to housekeeping can buy their carpets, furniture, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL WHO USE THEM PRONOUNCE SINGER'S Spring Beds superior, strong, light, durable. Cannot get out of order. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

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FRANCIS & LOUTRELL, Stationers,
Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

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HORSE BLANKETS
Retailed at wholesale prices.
R. CAMPBELL,
No. 50 4th-av.
Fine Harness, Saddles, &c.

HORSES BOARDED AT FIFTH-AV. Stables, corner 44th-st. and 5th-av., with best of care for $30 per month.

LOST AND FOUND.

PICKED UP, ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES outside of Sandy Hook, a number of cases marked G. K. & Co. and H. & S., "Champignons."

Any person having a claim on said cases is requested to present the same to FLETCHER, HARRISON & CO., No. 106 West-st., without delay

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 11, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH HEIRESS. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederic Robinson, C. Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barton Hill, J. Newton Gotthold, Mme. Methua-Scheller.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Leading characters by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Rose Eytynge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gomersal, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, TOM, TOM, THE PIPER'S SON, THE INVASION OF IRELAND, and MRS. GREEN'S GROCERY-STORE.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON in his great characters of HAMLET.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME. EVENING at 7¾, KAURI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Last performance of SAMSON by the Cecilian Choir.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. MATRIMONY, CITY CARS, BLACK STATUE, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. NEW SHADOW PANTOMIME, WAKE UP ABRAHAM, CONGRESSMAN'S DUEL, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
THIS EVENING, GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, with PROMENADE CONCERT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GALATHEE; OR, THE LIVE STATUE, and GENEVIEVE.

PUBLIC HALL,
Corner 23d-st. and Broadway,
THIS DAY and EVENING, GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR, in aid of the maintenance and education of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, LADIES' FAIR, for the benefit of the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to Dec. 10. The London *Times* of yesterday morning states that the Fenians have been fairly checkmated. Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral urging the Irish people to submission to the laws.

The new French Minister to the United States sailed for this country on Saturday.

Some of the French troops will remain at Rome until the end of December.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Morgan presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, requesting the passage of an act providing that in case of the destruction by fire of papers which are important in trials before any Courts, certified copies of the same may be admitted. The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Another memorial was presented from the same body, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, requesting that naval vessels be employed for the purpose of ascertaining whether a new Atlantic Cable can be laid, directly connecting the coast of this country with Europe. Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a memorial from the silk manufacturers of New-Jersey, asking for an increased duty on manufactures of silk. The memorial of citizens of Colorado, relative to the resources of that Territory, was introduced by Mr. Wade. Mr. Wade also reported back the bill for the admission of Nebraska, with a recommendation that it pass. Mr. Edmunds, of the Committee on Retrenchment, to whom was referred the bill to regulate the term of office, reported a substitute which provides that the President shall suspend from office only in cases wherein the holder is guilty of misconduct or crime, or from some other reason has become disqualified or incapable of performing his duties, the President also to have power to fill vacancies occasioned by natural causes during the recess of the Senate. The bill is to be called up on Thursday. A bill to extend the prisoners sentenced by the United States Courts and confined in State Prisons, the privileges enjoyed by other prisoners under the State laws, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill, introduced by Mr. Conness, to extend aid to the San Francisco Central Pacific Railroad, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. A resolution was adopted that the Committee on the Post-office inquire as to the expediency of the Post-office Department assuming control of the telegraph lines. Mr. Trumbull attempted ineffectually to call up the bill to repeal the act granting to the President the power to declare amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, having, on motion of Mr. Morrill, taken precedence. The latter bill was explained by Mr. Morrill, who stated that it was a measure for "impartial restricted suffrage," as distinguished from manhood or universal suffrage. The provisions of the bill were discussed by Messrs. Morrill, Saulsbury, Wilson, Willey and others, and various amendments were offered. Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Ward introduced a bill to reorganize the Southern States, providing for Provisional Governors, universal suffrage, State Conventions, &c. A bill was offered to charter a new Ocean Telegraph Company; also, a bill to repeal the Neutrality Laws; also, a bill to declare legal certain proclamations of the President in reference to the rebellion; also a bill to punish treason by disfranchisement in the District of Columbia; also a bill for more naval depots on the lakes. Information was asked as to what legislation is necessary for the protection of passengers by steam vessels. The President was requested to furnish a complete list of persons pardoned for offences during the rebellion. The Reconstruction Committee were requested to report upon the expediency of admitting Southern Representatives. An attack upon the National Bank Currency was promptly voted down, as was a similar attack upon the credit of the nation. Several select committees were appointed, and vacancies on standing committees were filled. The bill convening the next Congress on the 4th of March, passed by 124 to 9. The Senate bill of last session regulating Invalid Pensions, was reported, with some amendments, and passed. The Surratt correspondence was laid before the House. Many resolutions were adopted directing committees to inquire into the expediency of this and that item of legislation, and, after a speech from Mr. Blair upon the political situation, the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The extensive dye-house of the Burlington Woolen Company at Winooski, Vt., was burned on Sunday morning. The main building was saved. The dye-house contained a large quantity of wool, and the loss is estimated at $60,000; fully insured. The mills employed about 800 hands, and will be compelled to suspend operations for a few weeks for repairs. The origin of the fire was accidental.

A New-Orleans dispatch states that, although a financial crisis has been feared there on account of the comparative failure of the cotton crop and other depressing influences, there had been no failures of any consequence, one cotton factor and a few small dry goods merchants only having suspended, making no impression in business circles.

Rev. Dr. Heacock, pastor of the Lafayette-street Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, delivered a discourse on Sunday evening on the moral and religious aspects of the eight-hour system, taking strong ground in favor of the reduction of the hours of labor.

A dispatch from Montreal announced that Lord Monck would leave on Monday for this City, and that as soon as he was across the lines Sir John Michel would be sworn in as Administrator. Hon. Darcy McGee will be accompanied to the Paris Exhibition by Dr. Tache and F. H. Daly.

Several stores, occupied by dry goods dealers, druggists and others, at Columbia, Tenn., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $175,000, with comparatively little insurance.

James Simons' sash, blind and door manufactory at Nashville, Tenn., was burned on Saturday night. Several adjoining buildings were badly damaged. Loss $30,000; no insurance.

Mr. Charles Minot, formerly Superintendent of the Erie Railway and the Boston and Maine Railroad, died suddenly at his residence, in Somerville, Mass., on Monday, of paralysis of the brain.

LOCAL NEWS.

Forty-four additional causes were added to the calendar of the Supreme Court, Chambers, all of which will be found in our column of law reports. The total number thus far in the month amounts to 210. From 11:45 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. yesterday there were crowded in the small room used as the Chambers 153 lawyers and lawyers' clerks, besides from 20 to 30 who were compelled to stand in the hall, because they could not get standing room inside. Considering the vast amount of business transacted in this branch of the Court, the City should provide a room at least five times as large as the present one.

The Young People's Christian Association of the Greene-street M. E. Church, held its fourth anniversary last evening. The edifice was crowded to repletion, and many were turned away unable to gain admittance. The programme, consisting of solos, quartettes, choruses, readings, addresses, &c., was well rendered. Fifty of the members of the Bible class of the Forsyth-street M. E. Church were present in a body by special invitation. The occasion was entirely successful and satisfactory to all who participated in it.

The steamship *Britannia*, of the New-York and Glasgow line, which left Londonderry on Nov. 4, and should have arrived at this port in fourteen days, arrived yesterday morning, after a dangerous voyage of thirty-six days. On Nov. 15 she lost her propeller and rudder in a terrible storm, and the vessel was considered lost. The sea having gone down, however, she was hailed and towed into port by the steamer *Iowa*, belonging to the same Company.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council yesterday important action was taken regarding the blockading of the river front by private individuals. A preamble and series of resolutions were adopted setting forth that the river front belongs to the city, and that the shutting off by gates and walls the piers and bulkheads, is an outrage, and directing the Street Commissioner to remove all such obstruction, by force if necessary. The whole matter was finally referred to a Committee for a report.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, John Galvin, a burglar, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months; Michael Agnew and James Brennan, two young burglars, were sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months each, and John Hunt, for petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. John Hogan pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

United States Commissioner Newton's office, in Brooklyn, was filled yesterday to listen to the summing up of counsel in the "burning-fluid" case, entitled The United States *vs.* Angus, Boehn and Schwabius. The question of law was more referred to than the question of fact, and particular stress was laid upon the proposition as to what constituted burning-fluid in commerce. The Commissioner will render his decision in the course of a few days.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner Gover, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of Dr. Wm. R. Massey, who was so brutally assaulted by two ruffians in Lexington-avenue on the evening of the 3d inst, that he died on Saturday. The inquest was postponed to Wednesday, to obtain other witnesses than those offered. No trace of the assailants exist, though the Police are at work.

The first mail steamship for Japan and China *via* Panama and San Francisco, will leave this port to-day. This steamship, the *Chauncey*, will take out the first mail-bags, and in future will make regular trips from San Francisco, alternately with the steamship *Colorado*. This mail line will, when the Pacific Railroad is completed, enable passengers to go from New-York to China in less than thirty days.

The Royal Life and Fire Insurance Company of No. 76 Wall-street, was yesterday robbed of Government securities of the value of over $250,000. Two young men entered the office, and while one engaged the agent in conversation in relation to a heavy policy they wished to obtain, the other slipped into the vault and carried off a tin box containing the bonds. A reward of $10,000 is offered for their recovery.

A large number of the members of Dr. Chapin's church gathered last evening at the sale of pews in the new edifice, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue. About one-half the number of slips were disposed of by auction to the highest bidders. The largest premium paid was $1,200, and the next largest $1,000. The sale will be concluded on Friday evening.

In the case of Michael Mulhall *vs.* Peter Butterby, for defrauding plaintiff out of $100 by a false arrest, by a person claiming to be a Provost-Marshal, reported in the Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, on Saturday last, the Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at $900.

The regular monthly meeting of the Baptist Sabbath-school teachers was held in the Oliver-street Baptist Church last evening. The subject of discussion was how best to enlist the coöperation of the Church members in the Sabbath-school work. The next meeting will be held on the 14th of January, in Bethesda Church, Seventh-avenue.

Application was made yesterday to Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, to have William R. Babcock, who is implicated in the Lord bond robbery, released on bail. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury and is at present in the Tombs. Decision of the Court reserved.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, a resolution appointing a Special Committee to inquire into the expediency of offering the Government a site for a Post-office either in Union or Madison Square was referred to the Committee on Post-office Site.

A fire occurred last evening in a tenement house, No. 215 Division-street, which resulted in the death of nine persons by the fumes of kerosene oil, contained in a store on the first floor. The victims consisted of one man, three women and five children.

The investigation touching the *Idaho* disaster, and instituted by the Board of Health, was resumed yesterday at Metropolitan Headquarters, before Dr. Dalton. A number of witnesses were examined, and some very interesting details elicited as to the management and mismanagement of our ferry-boats.

Mr. Justice Balcom will hold the Supreme Court, Special Term, on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street, during the remainder of the month. He has taken the place of Mr. Justice Mason, who is holding the Circuit, Part III.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and rejected the Mayor's nomination of Hon. Wm. F. Allen for Street Commissioner.

From the canvass of the returns from the Fifth Aldermanic District it appears that Theodore Allen is elected by a majority of 52 over Eugene Ward.

Hon. Carlisle P. Johnson delivered a lecture on the Philosophy of Politics, at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, last evening.

Gold was steady yesterday, Money easy, and the Stock Exchange brighter and upward on the Railway speculation and steady for the Public Funds.

A moderate business was reported yesterday in the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise at, in some instances, easier prices. Grain was buoyant; Cotton steady; Dressed Hogs were dearer. The freight engagements were light.

Southern Sentiment.

We publish in another column a paragraph from the *Southern Recorder* intended to explain the manner in which one of the editors of that paper happened to express the opinions recently recorded by one of our Southern correspondents. We do this as an act of justice to him, and in spite of sundry personal references, which are too common in Southern journals to excite any special feeling of any sort. We believe no Northern man or journal ever attempted to render the South a public service without paying somewhat dearly in both sections for his well-meant efforts. Evidently the war has not changed Southern habits or temper, in *this* respect at all events.

The *Recorder* regards the advice we have ventured to offer that the South should accept the Constitutional Amendment, as the basis and condition of restoration, as not only calculated but *intended* to disgrace them. Very well. They have a right to put upon it whatever construction they like. If they draw any special comfort from considering themselves persecuted, they are entitled to its enjoyment. If, like Mawworm, they like to be martyrs and are content to figure henceforth in that political character, we have no special motive for standing in the way of their preferences. We feel bound to inform them, however, that they are not likely to arouse any very profound sympathy on their behalf, either here or elsewhere. It is unquestionably true that they have suffered terribly from the war,—that they have lost position, property, political influence, control of their own affairs, and, in a very large degree, what before the war were conceded to them as their constitutional rights. But it is equally true that public opinion everywhere, beyond their own limits, regards it as wholly their own fault. They made the rebellion from which all these losses resulted. They have only themselves to thank for everything they have suffered and have lost. They made the issue and staked everything they had upon it. To complain now of suffering the consequences of their own crime is neither heroic nor sensible. It commands neither respect nor sympathy,—either from the enemies they defied or from the world at large. They can sit down in the sackcloth and ashes of humiliation and martyrdom if they please; but the longer they sit there the less of admiration and attention will they enlist. The world moves too rapidly and too resolutely for such performances.

The *Recorder* says that the "young men" of the South, when its political power falls into their hands, will "demand" their rights and insist upon their proper share in the councils of the nation; and it talks about drawing revolvers and appealing to the sword. Such language does not seem to us either very sensible or very patriotic. The South has just emerged from one such appeal, and its success would not seem to encourage another. Before another generation can grow up the disparity between the two sections will be far greater than it was when the South drew the sword before. The North is growing more and more powerful in numbers, in wealth and in arms; the South will grow weaker in every respect under the policy it proposes to pursue. Never again, moreover, will the North be found unprepared for such a contest. It was utterly and blindly incredulous of Southern rebellion before;—it is forewarned now, and the *Recorder* may rest assured it will be forearmed.

We repeat what we have often said—and never with the slightest thought or wish to involve the South in disgrace—that the acceptance by the Southern States of the Constitutional Amendment will probably open the door for their restoration to Congress and the Union. But we have seen enough of the temper of Congress and the country to lead us to believe also that this will not long continue to be the case. Southern politicians ought to know enough of public opinion to know that it never stands still; and we assure them that its drift in the North and West is not toward more lenient measures and terms of restoration. It is exactly and strongly the other way; and measures that may be carried now will be rejected before the Winter is over. If the Amendment should be accepted promptly by enough Southern States to make it valid, those thus accepting it would probably be admitted to representation at once, provided they send loyal men who can take the oath required by law,—but not otherwise. If it is rejected, as it seems likely to be, with indignation, scorn and defiance, they will not only continue to be excluded, but the chances are that their existing State Governments will be abrogated and Territorial Governments will be created in their stead and imposed upon the South by force of arms.

We say this not as a threat, but because we believe it to be true. We believe the real welfare of the South and of the whole country, present and prospective, would be promoted by accepting the Amendment,—because it is the best they can do under the circumstances, and because it will, in all probability, avert very serious disasters. And so believing, we feel bound, by every consideration of duty to the South, as well as to the nation at large, to say so. The Southern States can reject the advice and resent it as a menace, if they see fit; but they cannot alter the facts or avert the disastrous consequences of their own mistakes.

The Arrest of Surratt.—The correspondence yesterday transmitted to Congress exonerates the Executive and the State Department from all blame in connection with the arrest of John H. Surratt. The charge has been that Mr. Seward, while aware of the presence of Surratt at Rome, took no steps to secure his arrest. The correspondence shows that, on learning of his whereabouts, Mr. Seward recommended to Mr. Stanton immediate proceedings. The delay in consummating the arrest arose from circumstances beyond the control of our Government.

The Irish Trouble—Practical Reform.

The London *Times* says that the Fenian movement in Ireland is "checkmated." This is as it may turn out. But certainly each development of the situation is calculated to impress the world not so much with the magnitude of whatever preparations the Fenians may have made, as with the magnitude of the task they have undertaken. The design is not only to invade but to hold the island. Not only is it contemplated—if we are to believe the *soberest* of the leaders—to throw an army upon its shores, but to organize a nation, to set up a republic, to maintain a national army, to place upon the waters a national fleet, and all this done, to become one of the independent Powers of the earth.

If less than this be intended, of what avail is the whole movement? To say that the task is enormous is but a mere truism. Were the Irish people unanimous on the subject the enterprise would be less weighty, but at the same time that we hear of seizures of arms, there comes also news of Orange manifestations of impatience, extending in some cases to appeals for organizing and arming on behalf of the British Crown. Lamentable indeed would it be if, in addition to her present troubles Ireland were to be subjected to a fratricidal war of factions within her own borders. No people have ever enjoyed a larger measure of kindly regard from the outside world than the Irish. But they have suffered themselves to be too often misled as to the practical nature of that sympathy. Not all the orations which treat in glowing terms of Ireland and her wrongs are uttered by sincere men. The oration may have seemed earnest, but the inspiration which brought it forth has often been other than true.

One point is, for the most part, kept out of sight by those who are the chief expounders of Fenianism. Let us suppose that all the armed force of the British Government were to be evaded; for the sake of argument, let us also suppose it temporarily baffled, and that Ireland were allowed for one month to be independent: She would immediately become a suppliant for countenance and aid from every Power in Europe. And what then? Why, every Power in Europe would be watching its neighbor so that no other Power gained a footing in Ireland. No single Government would precipitate a war about the balance of power with another for the upholding of Irish nationality, for each would know that the general peace of Europe would be at once broken; and there are more than enough complications now, without another being added to their number. England, moreover, can just as well afford to see Scotland put under a foreign protectorate as Ireland; and all the swashy talk of noisy demagogues here or elsewhere will not change that fact by one iota. The practical thing for Irish Liberals to do is to unite with those of England and Scotland, and secure just measures of constitutional reform *by constitutional means.* Such a union of British and Irish Liberals would do more in five years to remedy the wrongs of Ireland, than all the secret brotherhoods that can be formed in the next hundred years.

The Great Ocean Yacht Race—The Start To-day.—The starting of three of the best private American yachts upon a race across the Atlantic, forms a new link between the enterprise of the Old World and the New. Americans naturally look with complacency upon the spirited inception of the match, and upon the fact, although all the owners should have been on board their yachts, that one at least will sail in his. The occurrence of this race is something more in importance than a mere trial of seamanship or skill in shipbuilding. It is likely to bring together a class of men of the two countries who have some influence upon the destinies of each. The manly sports which are a distinguishing feature of both American and English Colleges are not without considerable effect in developing a race of men whose intellects strengthen as their muscles harden, and who carry with them into the battle of life all the endurance, courage and manly bearing which go so far to ensure success and to win esteem. Upon the face of it a yacht race to England is but a race; but we must remember that the young men of both countries will have gained a new reason for mutual appreciation and friendship. Intimacies will be formed which will dispel many false views by each of the qualities of the other, and an *entente cordiale* will be formed which may even in future political relations bear important fruit.

The little fleet will, as it vanishes beneath the horizon to-day, carry with it the good wishes of very many people. The course of each vessel will be heard of with pleasure as passing steamers bring us news of meeting them, and no more interesting item has yet come to us by the Atlantic Cable, than that will be which chronicles the arrival of the contestants off the Isle of Wight.

Nor is it the least gratifying circumstance that while the enterprise is deserving of high praise to its spirited projectors, there need be no *special anxiety* as to the perils of the voyage, for the navigators may sing as truly and as heartily as the salt-water hero of whom Dibdin sang:

> "A tight little craft and good sea-room give me,
> And 't'aint to a little I'll strike."

The Franchise in the District of Columbia.—Both branches of Congress did a little yesterday in the matter of enfranchising the colored citizens of the District of Columbia. But the work moves slowly—too slowly, considering that there is no cause for tardiness outside of Congress. The scheme of management by commission, gotten up by the opponents of impartial suffrage, is so shallow a device that it has no claim to serious attention.

IDAHO.

Meeting of the Legislature—Outrages by the Indians.

San Francisco, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The Idaho Territorial Legislature assembled at Boise City December 3.

The entire property of the Cosmos Silver Mining Company, Silver City, Idaho, was attached Dec. 4 for $90,000.

Idaho papers are filled with accounts of murders and robberies by the Indians, who seem to have their own way at present.

Accident in a Court Room

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 10.

Judge Brewster, of the District Court, had a narrow escape to-day. A ventilator in the roof of the court fell just as he leaned forward to speak to a tipstaff. If he had been in his usual position, he must have been fatally injured. The ventilator weighed forty pounds.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 10.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

The United States Consulate at Vera Cruz reports to the State Department that Maximilian was to leave Orizaba on the 28th of November, for the City of Mexico; and that the United States Mission was likely to be regarded in a friendly manner by the French in that Republic.

NAPOLEON'S REPLY TO SECRETARY SEWARD SATISFACTORY TO THE PRESIDENT.

The paragraph telegraphed North that the President is displeased with the tenor of Napoleon's reply to the Cable telegram from the State Department, is entirely unfounded. On the contrary, we have positive knowledge that Mr. Johnson regards the Emperor's reply as entirely satisfactory.

THE MOVEMENT ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE—THE ARREST OF SURRATT.

The President to-day sent a message to the House in reply to the inquiry whether any portion of the Mexican territory has been occupied by United States troops. He transmits reports from Gens. Grant and Sheridan on the subject, with regard to recent events on the Rio Grande.

The President also sent a message inclosing a report from the Secretary of State, relative to the discovery and arrest of John H. Surratt. The first letter giving the information was dated April 21st, (last,) from Minister King, at Rome.

THE CHANGE IN THE TIME OF THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The principal business of the House to-day was the passage of the bill creating another session of Congress by a vote of ayes, 124, noes, 29. This bill organizes the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March, and makes the second session commence Jan. 1, 1867, and the third on the first Monday after the first Tuesday of November in the same year. As a consequence, should the bill also pass the Senate, the question of the organization of the next House will enter largely into the business of the present House.

CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY.

The House put its foot very emphatically on two persistent attempts to commit Congress in favor of abrogating the National Bank system. There is sense enough in the House to condemn any attempt at legislation which has for its object the unsettling of the currency, no matter from what quarter it may come.

THE EXCHANGE OF BONDS.

The following is Mr. Price's bill in full proposing to give bondholders the privilege of exchanging registered for coupon bonds. It is now before the Ways and Means Committee.

That from and after the passage of this act any holder of any registered bond of the United States shall, upon application to the Treasurer of the United States, have the right to have the same exchanged for a coupon bond of a like amount, with a like rate of interest, and maturing at the same time with the registered bond, and for the purpose of paying the expense incurred in making such exchange, the party making the application for exchange shall pay into the Treasury of the United States the sum of one-fourth of one per cent., and no more.

THE INQUIRY CONCERNING PARDONS.

Representative Hart, of New-York, got a resolution through the House to-day with a sharp point to it. It calls for a list of all the persons pardoned since April, 1865, their positions before the war, and the names of all the persons on whose recommendations the pardons were granted. It is supposed some spicy facts will be developed through this means.

THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The select Commitees were all announced to-day, and their names are given elsewhere. The regular Committees were also revised, and vacancies filled by the new members from New-York, Tennessee and Kentucky.

THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS.

The Select Committee on Frauds on the Revenue, of which Mr. Darling is Chairman, will pursue its labors in Washington for some time, and then, if necessary, proceed elsewhere to investigate the frauds in regard to whisky.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS.

The Committee, of which Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, is to be Chairman, to investigate the New-Orleans riots, will proceed to that city to conduct its labors, but will not leave, probably, for a week or ten days.

THE MURDERED MAINE SOLDIERS.

The Committee, of which Mr. Pike, of Maine, is to be Chairman, authorized to investigate the murder of certain soldiers in South Carolina, having been clothed with authority to send for persons and papers, will conduct its investigations in this city.

PETITION FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The first petition for impeachment of the President introduced in Congress comes from one hundred and fifty-two citizens of Stark County, Ohio, and was presented in the House to-day by Mr. Eckley, of that State. The memorial is in printed form, and is a duplicate of that which has been circulated in the Northern States during the past two months. The memorialists charge upon Mr. Johnson usurpation of rights and abuse of power devolved upon him, selling pardons, neglect to execute laws, abuse of power in appointments and removals, inciting the people to disobey laws, &c., &c.

THE CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Senator Brown's bill for establishing telegraph lines over the main postal routes, introduced in the Senate to-day, is the same as the bill he introduced last session, and which was referred to Postmaster-General Dennison, and by that officer disapproved. Mr. Brown says the testimony on which Gov. Dennison made his report was entirely that of parties who were opposed to his proposition from motives of pecuniary interest, and he now expects to get the evidence of experts that will show the feasibility and practicability of the plan.

MR. BOUTWELL'S GOLD BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means have not yet agreed upon any financial measure. Therefore it is not true as has been telegraphed hence that they have decided favorably upon Representative Boutwell's proposition contemplating weekly sales of gold.

THE SENATORS FROM COLORADO AND NEBRASKA.

The statement in a recent telegram from here that the Senators from Colorado and Nebraska had pledged themselves in any direction, is emphatically denied by those gentlemen.

THE REMISSION OF THE INCOME TAX TO THE STATES.

The memorial of Comptroller Hillhouse, of New-York, urges Congress, in a lengthy argument, to provide for the payment of the State debts incurred in the prosecution of the war. The object for which they were incurred he declares to be no less national than the preservation of the Government, and that a weakness in the members of the Union would have been incompatible with vigor in the heads, and, therefore, policy no less than practice calls for payment of those debts. He deems it doubtful whether, with the currency in a normal condition, State taxes, levied on real and personal property, will more than suffice for ordinary State expenses. Taxes which bear unequally on land tend to oppress the farming interest, on the prosperity of which all others depend. He therefore proposes that the General Government shall relinquish some particular source of revenue to the several States, to be used in the liquidation of war debts, and suggests that the tax on incomes be thus relinquished, as an ample and proper item for such a purpose, especially as it is questionable whether it comes within the meaning of the word, "Indirect," in the constitutional clause concerning taxation.

PRIVILEGES FOR PRISONERS CONDEMNED IN U. S. COURTS.

President Johnson has to-day issued an order, in compliance with the suggestion of a memorial presented to him by Dr. J. H. Griscom, on behalf of the New-York Prison Association, granting the privileges of the commutation system of the State of New-York to all convicts under sentence of the civil and military courts of the United States; extending to them the same clemency and abatement of time, upon the same terms provided for the convicts under sentence of the courts of the State, as an inducement and consideration for good conduct and faithful and diligent attention of the convicts in the observance of the regulations of the prisons, and in the performance of the work imposed upon them. This benevolent suggestion received the prompt and cordial assent of the President, and in accordance therewith, the Attorney-General was requested immediately to prepare a suitable document for the execution of the design. This is a movement which will undoubtedly increase the good order of prisoners, and encourage the reformation of those from whom the benefits of the law have heretofore been withheld.

A law of similar purport, applicable to all the States in the Union, was to-day introduced by in Congress Senator Harris, which will doubtless soon be enacted.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ex parte A. H. Garland.—This case is familiar to newspaper readers. There was some expectation that there would be a decision in it this (Monday) morning, but none was rendered. Lorenzo Sherwood, Esq., of Texas, addressed to the Court a motion for reargument of the case, stating in substance that it was a matter in which the loyal people of the South took a deep interest, and that himself and Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, were of the opinion that the case on behalf of the Government in support of the constitutionality of the oath had not been fully presented. It was therefore desired that the Court would hear further argument before sending their opinion in the case. The Chief Justice suggested to counsel that he put his motion in writing and file it, remarking that it would then be considered. It is authoritatively stated that there has been no such conclusion arrived at on the part of the Court as has been within a day or so published in some of the public Press.

FEMALE CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The subject of dispensing with the employment of women in the Treasury Department is undergoing discussion. It is asserted that while many of them are capable and can earn their salaries, others are inefficient and undeserving, notwithstanding which it is impossible to discharge them, owing to the importunity of friends and other influences, the pay being greater than that which women receive in any other vocation. The pressure for appointments is overwhelming, the President's house, Gen. Grant's headquarters and the Treasury Department are besieged continually, and on many days the greater part of the time of the Secretary and his assistants is taken up in refusing to employ women and explaining the reason for such refusal. There are now from fifty to one hundred more women in the Treasury Department than the Secretary is justified in retaining. In view of the disadvantages attending the employment of women, and the continued pressure for appointments and the consequent annoyance, the Secretary of the Treasury is considering the expediency of following the example of the Secretary of the Interior, and dismissing, at once, all the female employes.

NO MEETING OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

We have the authority of the Southern Senators and Representatives for saying that there is no truth in the statement that they held a meeting at Willard's in this city last evening. They have not had a formal meeting recently and do not contemplate holding one.

DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Goldsborough, dated United States steamer *Shenandoah*, Point De Galle, Island of Ceylon, Nov. 1, 1866, stating that officers and crew were all well. The Admiral was pleased at the courtesies extended to him by the military and civil authorities at Bombay, which place he left Oct, 10. The *Shenandoah* was to leave for Calcutta, Nov. 25.

THE UNITED STATES STORESHIP RELIEF.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the arrival of the United States storeship *Relief* at the Cape of Good Hope on the 27th of September last, after a passage from Batavia of thirty-eight days.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE SOUTH.

The project for supplanting the Governments at the South, and making territories of the States, is assuming shape, and there is no doubt but what the measure will be pushed forward and through without delay,

THE VIRGINIA EXPRESS COMPANY.

Your Special Correspondent at Richmond telegraphs this Bureau as follows:

Richmond, Va., Monday, Dec. 10.

The House of Delegates to-day passed the bill incorporating the Virginia Express Company by 55 to 31. The bill is sweeping in its provisions, and it is asserted that it clothes the Company with an exclusive monopoly of carrying trade within the State. The bill was very strongly denounced in the House and in a portion of the Press, but without avail.

FREEDMEN'S MASS MEETING.

The freedmen of the District of Columbia are arranging for a grand mass meeting, to be held in the Soldiers' Orphans' Fair Building, in this city, next Thursday. The demonstration will be intended to influence Congress on the suffrage bill now pending before it, extending the right to all men, without color distinctions. The Southern Republican Association have resolved to lend a helping hand, and some of the members will probably be present for the purpose of making speeches.

THE BOSTON LIQUOR CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Richardson, of Boston, arrived this morning and entered for trial, in the Supreme Court of the United States, several liquor cases involving questions not decided last Winter. The questions may or may not be heard during this term. An effort, it is said, will be made in Congress to change the law upon the subject.

NO INTERFERENCE IN THE CASE OF JEFF. DAVIS

There is the best authority for saying that the President has positively determined not to interfere in the case of Jeff. Davis, by ordering his release on parole, but that he will remain where he is until arrangements can be made for his trial some time during the ensuing Spring.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Marvin, of Florida, arrived in town to-day. Judge Olin, of the Supreme Court, left for New-York this evening.

BOAT DISENGAGING APPARATUS ON STEAMBOATS—CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following circular to Inspectors of Steamboats:

Sir: On the 6th ultimo a circular letter was addressed to the Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats in the several districts, calling their attention to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of July 25, 1866, and directing them to see at once that all passenger vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam, are equipped with suitable disengaging apparatus, as required by the above-mentioned section; and that no certificate or license be granted unless vessels are thus provided. Numerous inquiries having been made by inspectors and others whether, under said act, it is required that all vessels of the class referred to shall be provided with a disengaging apparatus, or may defer the same until the expiration of their present certificates of license, you are hereby informed, in explanation of the circular of Nov. 6, that the provisions of the law apply at once to all steam passenger vessels, whether having unexpired certificates of license or not, and that the penalty for non-compliance is fixed by section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1858, and section 1 of the Act of August 30, 1852; being a fine of $500 for each offence.

The Act of July 25, 1866, contemplates a duty no less responsible than that of providing in the most efficient manner possible for the safety of human life on shipboard, and any refusal or neglect to comply with the requirements deemed essential to this object, will be visited with the full penalties prescribed by law. (Signed) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of Treasury.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Monday, Dec. 10.

SENATORS BROWN AND SPRAGUE.

Messrs. Brown and Sprague, absent heretofore, appeared in their seats.

THE DESTRUCTION OF COURT RECORDS.

Mr. Morgan presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, representing that the records and papers in the clerk's office of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi have been destroyed by fire, which documents contained evidence of great importance to citizens of the Northern, Eastern and Western States, and requesting the passage of an act providing that if in any proceeding in any Court the contents of any paper, document or record so destroyed shall be offered in evidence such contents may be proved by parole testimony, or by a copy thereof certified as a copy by the clerk of said Court, with the same effect as if the original had been produced.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

PROPOSED ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. Morgan presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York in favor of the employment of a portion of the national navy for the purpose of ascertaining by proper soundings the facilities afforded by the bed of the Atlantic Ocean for laying lines of telegraphic cable directly connecting our Atlantic coast with the western coast of France and of Southern Europe. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE DUTY ON SILK MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented the memorial of the silk manufacturers of New-Jersey, praying for the passage of a tariff bill increasing the duty on silk manufactures, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PROTECTION OF WOOL-GROWERS.

Mr. Poland presented a memorial and resolutions of the Wool-Growers' Convention of Vermont, urging the passage of a bill for the protection of domestic wool-growers. Referred to the Finance Committee.

COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.

Mr. Ramsay offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be directed to inquire into the expediency of making the Agricultural and Mechanical College land scrip receivable in payment of preëmptions.

COLORADO.

Mr. Wade presented a memorial of citizens of Colorado controverting the statements made that the Territory is declining in population, wealth and industry, and setting forth numerous statistics and facts relative thereto, as telegraphed to the Associated Press yesterday. The memorial was ordered to be printed.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition for increased pay of army officers, which was referred to the Military Committee.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

Mr. Fessenden presented petitions from Department clerks asking a reorganization of the clerical force of the Department and increase of pay. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

DUTY ON LINSEED OIL.

Mr. L. R. Morgan presented a petition for increased import duties on linseed oil. Referred to the Finance Committee.

COLORADO JEWETT'S PETITION.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Mr. Cornelius Jewett that Hannibal Hamlin be declared President of the United States. [Laughter.] Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NEBRASKA.

Mr. Wade, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to admit Nebraska with a recommendation that it pass.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Retrenchment, to whom had been referred Mr. Williams' bill to regulate the term of office, reported the following as a substitute, and recommended that it pass.

A BILL REGULATING THE TENURE OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, excepting the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the State; and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any officer appointed as aforesaid, excepting Judges of the United States Courts, and excepting those specially excepted in section 1 of this act, shall, during a recess of the Senate and House, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the President, to be guilty of misconduct in office or crime, or shall for any reason become disqualified or incapable of performing its duties; in such case, and in no other, the President may suspend such officer and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate. And in such case it shall be the duty of the President within twenty days after the first day of such next meeting of the Senate, to report to the Senate such suspension with the evidence in and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person so designated to perform the duties of such office; and if the Senate shall concur in such suspension and advice, and consent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the President, who may thereupon remove such officer, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint another person to such office. But if the Senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension, such officer so suspended shall forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the powers of the person so performing its duties in his stead shall cease, and the official salary and emoluments of such office shall, during such suspension, belong to the person so performing the duties thereof, and not to the officer so suspended. Provided, however, that the President, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized, at any time before reporting to the Senate as above provided, to revoke such suspension and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by reason of death, resignation, expiration of term of office, or other lawful cause, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter; and if no appointment by and with the consent of the Senate shall be made to such office so vacant, or temporarily filled as aforesaid during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees or emoluments attached thereto, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. And during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office,

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend the term of any office, the duration of which is limited by law.

THE COMMITTEE'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Edmunds said that, in reporting the above, the Committee had been actuated by no feeling of hostility against the present or any other Administration, but had acted in what the Committee conceived to be the true republican interests of the country under all Administrations, and under the domination of all parties in the growth which is before us in the future. In that spirit, said Mr. Edmunds, we ask attention to the bill, when it comes to be considered. I move that the amendment be printed, and the bill made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Fessenden hoped Mr. Edmunds would withdraw his motion for special order, and instead of that give notice that he would call up the bill on Thursday.

Mr. Edmunds complied with the suggestion, and modified his motion accordingly.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill for the admission of Colorado. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Conness introduced a bill to grant aid for the construction of the San Francisco Central Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF MATCHES.

Mr. Chandler introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the fifth division of the ninth section of an act entitled, "An Act to amend an act entitled An Act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 30, 1852, is so far amended that inspectors may, in the license therein provided for, exempt a steamer from the obligation to carry, in a safe, chest or apartment composed or lined with metal, compact packages of friction matches, and may permit them to be carried securely packed in strong, tight wooden chests or boxes, the covers of which shall be fastened on by locks, screws or other fastenings, and which shall be stowed in a safe part of the steamer, designated in their license by the inspectors, and at a safe distance from fire.

PRIVILEGES FOR PRISONERS.

Mr. Harris presented a bill relative to persons imprisoned under sentence for offences against the laws of the United States, which provides that all persons convicted of offences against the laws of the United States and imprisoned in the Penitentiaries of the United States, shall have the benefit of all laws of the State in which they are imprisoned, granting or assuring to persons convicted and imprisoned for offences against the laws of the State as a reward for or incentive to good conduct and obedience to prison rules, mitigation of sentence, or reducing the term of imprisonment, or any other privilege whatever; and authorizes district Judges to cause the law to be executed, and to give to the Warden or keeper of the prison a certificate for the discharge of any convict before the expiration of his time, or for other mitigation of punishment in pursuance of the provisions of the State laws aforesaid.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CONTROL OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

Mr. Brown offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Post-office Department to construct and operate telegraph lines along the principal mail routes, or such of them as it may deem necessary; or to contract with such lines as may be already established, if that shall be deemed more advisable for the use and control of such lines, and in connection with a postal business to establish offices at such points as may be determined upon, to be open at all hours to the public and the Press for safe and speedy transmission of dispatches, under proper regulations and at fixed minimum rates; the Committee to report by bill or otherwise.

THE POWER TO GRANT AMNESTY.

Mr. Trumbull moved at 12:30 that the Senate take up the bill to repeal the thirteenth section of the Confiscation Act, being the section granting to the President the power to declare amnesty to those engaged in rebellion.

Mr. Morrill said the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was entitled to priority over all others, as it had been on the calendar longer than any other.

Mr. Trumbull believed the Senate might have both bills to-day.

Mr. Sumner, while very much in favor of Mr. Trumbull's bill, still believed that indicated by Mr. Morrill was the more important, and ought to be taken up first.

Mr. Trumbull's motion was put and lost.

THE FRANCHISE IN THE DISTRICT.

The bill to regulate the franchise in this District was then taken up and read, as originally introduced in the Senate.

The bill was as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offence, and who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in the said district for the period of six months previous to any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said district without any distinction on account of color or race.

Sec. 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall willfully refuse to receive or who shall wilfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District, or to both.

Sec. 3. That if any person or persons shall willfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed $1,000, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duy of the several Courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District, to give this act in special charge to the Grand Jury at the commencement of each term of the Court.

Sec. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

The Committee on the District of Columbia recommended the following as a substitute for the above:

That from and after the passage of this act, each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one and upward, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offence, and excepting persons who have voluntarily left the District of Columbia to give aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of six months, previous to any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector, and entitled to vote at any election in said District without any distinction on account of color or race.

Sec. 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall willfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such rights under this act shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable, on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said district, or to both.

SEC. 3. That if any person or persons shall willfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not to exceed $1,000, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the several Courts having jurisdiction in said District, to give this act in special charge to the Grand Jury at the commencement of each term of the Court.

SEC. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That the Mayor and Aldermen of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the 1st day of March in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election. And said Mayors and Aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said list on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of each session in some newspaper printed in said Districts.

SEC. 7. That on or before the day of the election the Mayor and Aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters, thus prepared, in one or more public places in said cities respectively, at least ten days prior to said annual election.

SEC. 8. Provides that the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officer has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity, and shall find his name on the list and mark it, and ascertain that his vote is single.

SUBSTITUTE OFFERED.

Mr. WILLEY proposed the following as a substitute for the fifth section of the substitute offered by the Committee:

In all elections to be held hereafter in the District of Columbia, the following described persons, and those only, shall have the right to vote, to-wit:

First.—All those persons who are actually residents of said District and qualified to vote therein at the election held therein, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five under the statutes then in force.

Second.—All persons, residents of said District, who have been duly mustered into the military or naval service of the United States during the late rebellion, and have been or shall hereafter be honorably discharged therefrom.

Third.—Male citizens of the United States who shall have attained the age of twenty one year, excepting paupers, persons *non compos mentis* or convicted of an infamous offence; and who, being a resident of the ward or district in which they shall offer to vote, shall have resided in said district for the period of one year next preceding any election, and who shall have paid the taxes assessed against them, and who can read and can write their names.

REMARKS OF MR. MORRILL.

Mr. MORRILL said the bill had been so long before the Senate, and was so well understood, that he did not deem any extended remarks on it necessary at this time. He would state to the Senate briefly what was proposed by the bill. It would be seen that the bill purported to be a measure to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. It was more than that. It not only regulates the franchise, but it extends and enlarges it. The principal feature of the bill, and that which is of most interest to the Senate and to the country, and which probably challenges all attention, is, that it embraced the colored citizens of the District of Columbia. In this particular it is a novelty. To describe the bill in a single phrase, he would say it was a measure for impartial restricted suffrage. That is to say, it professed to be impartial among all the male citizens of the United States resident in the District; and it is restrictive in that it is confined to the male sex, and that it is confined to persons above a certain age, and that it excludes paupers and insane persons, and persons guilty of treason, felony and other infamous offences. It is impartial restricted suffrage, as distinguished from universal or manhood suffrage, of which the country has heard so much of late. Mr. MORRILL then alluded to the position of the Senate on this measure. That position had been studiously misrepresented by the Press of the country. The writings of the Press on this subject were disgraceful to American journalism. The Senate had been accused of failure to coöperate with the House during the last session on this important measure. Such was not the case. The Senate had acted promptly on this bill in perfect harmony with the sentiments of the House. Having replied to some objections to the pending bill, urged by the Mayor of the City and others, Mr. MORRILL read from manuscript a summary of his reasons why the bill should pass.

MR. WILLEY ON HIS AMENDMENT.

Mr. WILLEY made some remarks on his proposed amendment. He thought it would be rather hard to disfranchise the rebels of this district. They had no voice in the national politics and could have none. There was therefore no such reason for denying the franchise to them, as existed with regard to rebels in his own State of West Virginia. He believed rebels ought to have a voice in municipal affairs in this district. His amendment also proposed not to disfranchise those who could not read or write, and have already voted, and are now entitled to vote. It looked to the future only in this respect, and it gave the ballot to all without respect to educational qualifications who had been in the Union army.

THE AMENDMENT AMENDED.

The question being on Mr. WILLEY's amendment, Mr. MORRILL asked if it was divisible.

The Chair said Mr. WILLEY's amendment was to strike out and insert—that was not divisible.

Mr. MORRILL said he would like to get a separate vote on the first clause of Mr. WILLEY's amendment. He was opposed to that clause.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that the object wished by Mr. MORRILL could be attained if Mr. WILLEY would add to the first clause of his amendment the words "excepting all persons who have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels during the late rebellion."

Mr. WILLEY declined to modify his amendment.

On a question being raised, the Chair decided that it was in order to move to strike out the first clause of Mr. WILLEY's amendment. The motion was made and the clause stricken out.

MR. WILSON DEMANDS UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The question being then on Mr. WILLEY's amendment as amended Mr. WILSON hoped it would not be adopted. He was in favor of unrestricted manhood suffrage except as to age and time of residence. He was opposed to the qualifications of reading and writing; he had voted against it in his own State and would vote against it here. We were now in a condition to demand universal suffrage, and we should demand it. He was at one time in favor of the proposition stated by the New-York *Herald* to grant suffrage to those who had fought in the army, who owned property, who could read and write or who belonged to a Christian Church. He was in favor of that once, because he believed it was all that could be got. But the country is tending in the right direction now, and nothing less than universal suffrage ought to be accepted. Poor men needed the protection of the ballot as well as rich men, and the ignorant as well as the wise.

MR. SAULSBURY OPPOSES THE BILL.

Mr. SAULSBURY said it was not his intention to discuss the bill just now before the final vote was taken. He hoped to express his disapprobation of it in every form. During the last political campaign his State of Delaware was visited by many speakers from different States, some professing to come from Louisiana, some from Mississippi, some from Tennessee, some from Virginia, and among the rest the distinguished Senator WILSON from Massachusetts. Having been apprized that Mr. WILSON was coming to Delaware to enlighten the people of that State on their duties at the polls he (SAULSBURY) apprized popular audiences that he would be a frank and open speaker, who would state honestly his convictions and opinions. By some lapse of memory, however, Mr. WILSON had forgotten to say a word in favor of the doctrine he was now advocating. The people of Delaware were not deceived, however. Knowing from the records of Congress what the intention of the dominant majority was, the people of that gallant little State had given a larger majority for the Democratic State ticket than they had ever given before. They gave a majority in favor of what they had always believed, that this was a white man's Government, and against negro suffrage in any and all forms.

MR. WILSON'S REJOINDER.

Mr. WILSON said it was true he visited Delaware last Summer. Knowing very well that he was in a State in which not much progress had been made, he acted somewhat on the Scriptural principle of giving milk to babes. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY hoped that when Mr. WILSON came to Delaware again he would bring not his milk-can only, but his meat-basket, for his constituents were accustomed to strong meats, especially in the part of the State in which he lived.

After further discussion,

ANOTHER AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to amend Mr. WILLEY's amendment by adding as follows at the end of it:

But no person shall have the right to vote who in any way voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the enemy during the late rebellion.

FURTHER DISCUSSION.

Mr. COWAN would like Mr. ANTHONY to state by whom the existence of the disqualification mentioned in his amendment was to be determined. It could not be assumed that the people of this District were guilty of treason until they had been fairly tried and convicted. The law presumed them all to be innocent, and the Constitution declared that they could be convicted only by due process of law. If there was any man in the District who had committed treason, there were laws under which he could be tried.

Mr. ANTHONY said there was a mode provided in the sixth section to obtain the evidence necessary under his amendment. He supposed there were as many ways of ascertaining whether a man had been in the rebel army, as of ascertaining whether he was 21 years of age.

Mr. BROWN expressed his objection to the reading and writing qualification, and on that account would vote against Mr. ANTHONY's amendment, because he did not wish to perfect any amendment which contained such a proposition.

MR. ANTHONY'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

The question being put on Mr. ANTHONY's amendment, it was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF MR. WILLEY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to reconsider the vote by which the first clause of Mr. WILLEY's amendment was stricken out. Disagreed to.

Mr. CONNESS moved to strike out from Mr. WILLEY's amendment the following words: "And who have paid the tax assessed against."

Mr. SAULSBURY said if this bill was passed, in two years the District would be flooded by negroes, and there would be a negro Mayor and Corporation. He could vote for no amendment to the bill as he was opposed to it in every shape and form.

Mr. CONNESS withdrew his amendment, and the question was upon striking out the first section of Mr. MORRILL's bill and inserting in lieu thereof the two remaining clauses of Mr. WILLEY's proposition, the first having been stricken out.

THE AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and by one yea and forty-one nays the Senate refused to adopt Mr. WILLEY's amendment.

THE PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE.

The question then was on the substitution of the Committee's bill for the original bill.

Mr. MORRILL moved to amend the first section of the proposed substitute, by striking out the words "six months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words one year. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend so as to add: "And in the Ward or District in which he shall offer to vote, three months," in the same section after the words just inserted.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL these were adopted.

Mr. COWAN moved to amend the first section, second line, of the substitute, by striking out the word "male" before persons. He said this was inevitable. It could not be resisted when it was demanded, as it would be, by fifteen millions of American women, and granted to negroes. He demanded the yeas and nays.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate, at 3:50 o'clock, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business in order being the call of the States for bills, the following were introduced:

BILL TO REORGANIZE THE SOUTHERN STATES.

By Mr. WARD, of New-York: Bill to grant certain States that have been in rebellion, a republican form of government. It was read twice and referred to the Reconstruction Committee, and ordered to be printed. It provides for the appointment of Provisional Governors for those States who are to call State conventions. All male persons, native born or naturalized, who have been residents of the election district six months, irrespective of color, of the age of twenty-one years, and not belonging to the excepted classes, to vote in selecting delegates to the conventions; the delegates to be loyal men. The excepted classes are those who have held offices, civil or military, under the Confederacy, guerrillas, publishers of rebel newspapers, rebels who violated an oath to support the Constitution, or who have been educated at the Naval or Military Academy. When the delegates frame a State Constitution that shall secure suffrage to all but the exceptional classes, and shall disqualify from holding office all who aided in the rebellion, and secure to all men not disqualified by treason or other crime, equal rights and full protection, shall in the event of the adoption of the Constitution by the people provide for the election of State, judicial and legislative officers, and shall submit the Constitution to the people authorized to vote for delegates, for their adoption or rejection. When said Constitution shall be adopted, and the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States are adopted, then the loyal members of Congress from those States are to be admitted to their seats.

PROPOSED ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. DARLING introduced a bill granting a right to land a submarine cable of the American Atlantic Telegraph Company. It was read twice and referred to the Post-office Committee. The bill grants this Corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communications between the United States and other nations, *via* Bermudas, Azores Islands and Portugal, the sole right and privilege of the Atlantic coast within the jurisdiction of the United States, for the period of twenty years—the Company to commence operations in two years, and the Government to have priority of use.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a bill to repeal the Neutrality Laws. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It repeals all the act entitled An Act in addition to the Act for the Punishment of Certain Crimes against the United States, and the Acts therein mentioned, excepting the twelfth section thereof.

BILL TO LEGALIZE ACTS GROWING OUT OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and acts in pursuance thereof, and the acts of courts-martial and military commissions for the suppression of the late rebellion. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TREASON.

Mr. FARQUHAR introduced a bill to make treason odious by disfranchising, within the District of Columbia, all persons who voluntarily bore arms against the United States, or accepted or exercised the functions of office from or under the so-called Confederate States of America, or any of them. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. VAN HORN presented a petition of 118 citizens, of Monroe County, New-York, asking for the passage of a law granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. DODGE presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, of the State of New-York, in regard to the papers and records of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, lost during the war. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber calling the attention of the Government to the importance of a survey of the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, for the laying of the lines of telegraphic cables. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REGISTER OF WILLS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill in reference to the appointment of the Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. CALLOM introduced a bill providing for an additional term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NAVAL DEPOTS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of one or more naval depots on the Northern and Northwestern Lakes. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AID FOR RAILROAD IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. HIGBY introduced a bill granting lands to aid in construction of a railroad from Stockton to Copperopolis, California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. MCRUER introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a suitable site for a branch mint at San Francisco, on the approval of the title by the U. S. District-Attorney for California. The resolution not to be construed as authorizing the erection of a building thereon, until jurisdiction thereof is ceded by the State of California. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

INQUIRY REGARDING SOUTHERN PRISONERS.

On motion of Mr. PERHAM, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was instructed to inquire whether any persons in the late rebel States, whose names were struck from the pension rolls on account of their participation in rebellion have been restored, and if so, by what authority.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON STEAMBOATS.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, the Judiciary Committee was directed to inquire what further legislation is necessary for the better security of the health and lives of passengers on vessels and steamers sailing under the laws of the United States, the Committee to be authorized to send for persons and papers, examine apparatus and machinery, and to cause practical tests thereof to be made.

BREVETS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Mr. BLAINE offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that officers appointed from the volunteer service into the regular army may be brevetted in the latter, for gallant, meritorious or faithful conduct in the former.

NAVY-YARD HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

On motion of Mr. ROLLINS, the Naval Committee was instructed to report a bill making the appointment of the heads of the different mechanical departments of the various navy-yards, subject to the approval of the Senate.

THE RIOT AT NORFOLK.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate information in reference to the riot at Norfolk, Va., on the 16th of April, 1866. Also, any evidence or documents relating to the alleged imprisonment in Georgia of Rev. WM. FINCHEO, a missionary to the freedmen of that State.

THE BRAZILIAN STEAMERS.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, the Postmaster-General was directed to communicate information as to the failure of the Brazilian steamship line to connect.

OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS.

On motion of Mr. HART, the Military Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of further legislation to facilitate a settlement of military officers' accounts with the War Department.

PARDONS.

On motion of Mr. HART, the President was requested to furnish a list of names, rank, position, &c., of all persons engaged in the late rebellion, who have been pardoned by him since April 15, 1865, with the reasons for granting the pardon; and the names of officers at whose solicitations pardons were granted.

DISCHARGES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. HOTCHKISS introduced a bill to authorize the granting of discharges to certain volunteers in the late war.

Referred to the Military Committee.

FOREIGN VESSELS IN THE COASTWISE TRADE.

On motion of Mr. BRANDEGEE, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire whether foreign vessels have been or are engaged in the coastwise trade, contrary to the laws of the United States, and report the facts with such recommendations as shall prevent the same.

SOLDIERS DETAILED AS CLERKS.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Military Committee was instructed to consider the expediency of providing for an increase of pay for soldiers detailed for the purpose of clerical duty in the several departments.

THE TAX ON MANUFACTURING.

On motion of Mr. BROOMALL, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the five per cent. Internal Revenue tax on manufacturing, and the products of mechanics' skill, or in some other way relieving those interests from a portion of their present burdens.

REDUCTION OF REVENUE TAX.

On motion of Mr. WALKER, the same Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue Law that the tax on the manufacture of harness, saddles, tinware, lumber-wagons and carriages be reduced to two per cent., instead of five, as now provided by law; also of having inspectors of distilleries manufacturing less than 300 gallons of whisky per day paid by the Government and not by the distillers.

THE WAR DEBT.

Mr. KELLEY offered the following:

Resolved, That the proposition that the war debt of the country should be extinguished by the generation that contracted it is not sanctioned by sound principles of national economy, and does not meet with the approval of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WEATHERWORTH moved to lay it on the table.

The House refused to lay it on the table, and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPALDING offered the following:

Resolved, That the joint Committee on Reconstruction be requested to inquire into the expediency of proposing a joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress in the reception of Senators and Representatives from the rebellious States, respectively on the ratification by them of the Constitutional Amendment and the establishment of a republican form of Government, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

Adopted.

SOLDIERS' LOST DISCHARGES.

On motion of Mr. BUCKLAND, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for the relief of discharged soldiers who have accidentally lost their discharges.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of presenting to the State of Ohio the lumber and other material belonging to the United States, at Camp Chase, Ohio, to be used in the erection of a State Asylum for the Idiotic.

DISTILLERS' TAX.

On motion of Mr. MCKEE, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting distillers who distill annually less than twenty barrels, from license tax imposed by act of July 13, 1866.

KENTUCKY HOME GUARDS AND THE BOUNTY.

On motion of Mr. COOPER, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending to the Home Guards of Kentucky the benefit of the law equalizing bounties.

PENSIONS.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Pension laws as to allow applicants of pensions to recover the same from the date of their discharge.

INCREASED SALARIES.

On motion of Mr. FARQUHAR, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to the distribution of the $160,000 appropriated last session for increased salaries in the Treasury Department.

On motion of Mr. HILL, similar information was called for as to the distribution of the $25,000 granted for the same purpose by the act of March 2, 1865.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.

On motion of Mr. MOULTON, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the policy and expediency of repealing all laws providing for payment, under any circumstances, to persons claiming to be former owners of slaves for the loss of such slaves, and to report whether any constitutional objection existed to the repeal of such laws.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. ROSS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire into the expediency of withdrawing the national currency and winding up the National Banks, and furnishing the country, in lieu of such national currency, with greenbacks or other currency of similar character.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 86 to 59.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to report a bill that shall prohibit any diminution of the national legal tender currency; and that it is the right and the interest of the whole people of the United States that the Government shall issue all bills intended and designed to circulate as money, and that the exercise of the power to issue bank notes as currency, by corporations under the national and State laws, should be discouraged.

Mr. BIDWELL made the point of order that the House had just tabled a similar resolution. The Speaker overruled the point of order, holding that the resolutions differed in several particulars.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table, as it was directory to the Committee, instead of leaving it to the Committee's discretion. The resolution was tabled—94 to 60.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Select Committees as follows:

On the New-Orleans Riots—Messrs. Eliot, Shellabarger and Campbell. The latter was subsequently excused.

On the Murder of United States Soldiers in South Carolina—Messrs. Pike, Farnsworth and Cooper.

On Southern Railroads—Messrs. Maynard, McClurg, Mercur, Washburn of Indiana, and Chandler.

On Internal Revenue Frauds—Messrs. Darling, Beaman, Eggleston, Myers and Trimble.

Standing Committee on Freedmen's Affairs—Messrs. Eliot, Kelley, Orth, Bingham, Taylor of New-York, Loan, Grinnell, Paine and Marshall.

VACANCIES IN COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following to fill vacancies:

On Committee on Reconstruction—Wise, in place of Grider, deceased. On Banking and Currency—Hunter, in place of Culver, detained from House. On Elections—Stokes, instead of Paine. On Military Affairs—Rousseau. On Territories—Cooper. On Invalid Pensions—Leftwick. On Roads and Canals—Rousseau. On War Debts of the Loyal States—Hawkins. On Expenditures of the Navy Department—Hunter. On District of Columbia—Maynard and Koontz. On Militia—Paine, Hawkins, and Ward, of New-York. On Mines and Mining—Taylor, of Tennessee. On Public Expenditures—Aunell.

NEWARK BAY.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Navy Department in reference to the House resolution of 29th of July, 1866, offered by Mr. WRIGHT, which directed an examination of the condition of Newark Bay, N. J., and the mouths of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, stating that that was a matter for the Coast Survey, which was under charge of the Treasury Department. Laid on the table.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The bill introduced by Mr. SCHENCK, and which was under consideration last Thursday, to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress, came up as special order, the question being on SHELLABARGER's amendment fixing the 22d day of February as the day for elections of Representatives throughout the United States.

Mr. HIGBY explained that it was impossible for members to be elected in California under that provision, and that if elected it would be impossible for them to be in Washington on the 4th day of March. He knew no way to fix it, unless authority were given to the Governor to appoint representatives for the next Congress. He declined, however, to move any amendment.

Mr. SHELLABARGER withdrew his amendment, stating that he could not make it unobjectionable to all the members from the States which had not held elections.

Mr. BIDWELL suggested an amendment empowering the Governors of States to fix a day of election, prior to the 4th of March.

Mr. SCHENCK preferred to have the bill unencumbered with any provisions on the subject, and declined to let the amendment be offered.

The second section was amended, and the bill was passed, 127 to 30. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in addition to the first or regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock meridian on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins, except that when the 4th of March occur on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place on the next succeeding day at 12 o'clock meridian.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That section 17 of the act approved July 28, 1866, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," be so amended that no Senator or Representative in Congress who has been a member of the Congress next immediately preceding, shall receive any allowance for mileage for traveling to the place of meeting to attend such additional session provided for in the foregoing section.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the object of the second section of the bill was to prevent payment of constructive mileage. If the phraseology did not cover that point thoroughly he would endeavor to have that section amended in the Senate.

PENSION BILL.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill of last session to provide for the payment of pensions. After consideration the amendments were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed.

The first section authorizes the President of the United States to establish agencies for the payment of pensions granted by the United States, whenever in his judgment the public interests and the convenience of the pensioners require, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint all pension agents, who shall hold their offices four years, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified, and who shall give bonds with good and sufficient sureties for such amount, and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve, provided that the number of pension agencies in any State or Territory shall in no case be increased hereafter so as to exceed three, and that no such agency shall be established in addition to those now existing in any State or Territory, in which the whole amount of pensions paid during the fiscal year next preceding shall not have exceeded the sum of $500,000; and, provided further, that the term of office of all pension agents appointed since the 1st day of January, 1866, shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act, and that the President shall, within fifteen days from the passage of this act, nominate to the Senate persons for pension agents in the several agencies in which pension agents have been appointed since the said 1st of January, 1866, and that all pension agents appointed prior to said date last named, and now acting, shall continue in their respective offices until their successors shall be nominated and confirmed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

MR. CULVER.

Mr. HALE offered the following as a question of privilege:

Whereas, It is alleged that C. B. CULVER, of Pennsylvania, a member of this House, is detained from his seat in this House, under arrest, in violation of the provisions of the sixth section, first article of the Constitution, and of the privileges of the House;

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary is hereby instructed, with all practical dispatch, to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and report the same to this House; and that it report to the House whether any breach of its privileges has been committed, and what action should be had thereupon; the said Committee to have power to send for persons and papers; to sit during the session of the House, and to report by bill or otherwise at any time.

In explanation of the resolution, Mr. HALE had read at the Clerk's desk a newspaper paragraph, showing that Mr. CULVER, of the Venango Bank notoriety, was in custody under the civil law, and that he had been brought before Judge FRANKEY on *habeas corpus*, on the ground that, as a member of Congress, he was free from liability to arrest on civil process; and that the Judge had decided that a member of Congress was not entitled to his privileges when held for an indictable offence.

Mr. WILLIAMS stated the main facts as he understood them, contending that the decision was wrong, and that Mr. CULVER should be discharged from custody—the only exceptions to the exercise of the privilege being where a member is charged with treason, felony, or a breach of the peace.

Mr. THAYER took the same ground.

The resolution was adopted.

THE OCCUPATION OF MEXICAN SOIL.

The Speaker presented a message from the President in answer to House resolution of 6th December in reference to the occupation of Mexican soil by United States troops, transmitting a report from the Secretary of War. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SURRATT.

Also, a message from the same in reply to Mr. BOUTWELL's resolution relating to the discovery and arrest of JOHN H. SURRATT. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. LOAN, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish information in reference to the payment of money by the United States to the Atchison and Pikes Peak Railroad Company for the construction of a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from St. Joseph to Atchison, &c.

INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BIDWELL introduced a bill to provide for the care and maintenance of the Indians in Northern California.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending section 4 of the act of July 28, 1866, to increase the military peace establishment of the United States, so as to permit appointments of persons who have served five years or more in the army, and were distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field.

FEES IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. COOK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act to amend the act of Feb. 25, 1863, regulating fees and costs of clerks, marshals and attorneys of United States Circuit and District Courts. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD.

Mr. DODGE introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company. Read twice and referred to the District Committee.

THE MESSAGE.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the chair,) on the President's annual message.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Mr. BLAINE spoke at some length in regard to the condition of the country. He maintained that the late elections had decided that the disloyal States should not be admitted to the privilege of Congressional representation, on any less stringent condition than the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. But the elections had not decided that Congressional representation should be accorded to those States as an immediate consequence of adopting the Amendment. The Amendment would have been a definite basis of adjustment, if the South had promptly accepted it as such; but the South having practically if not finally rejected it, Congress is no longer bound by any promise or implication made on the subject, and even if the Amendment should be made the definitive adjustment, the Southern States could not be admitted to representation until the terms of the Amendment should be complied with. The correction in the basis of representation should be made at once and not postponed until after the Congress of 1870. If the Southern States were readmitted to the floor on the basis of the apportionment of 1860, the late Slave States would have eighty-five members of the House, while the Free States would have 156. But apportion the members on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment and the Slave States would have but fifty-eight, while the Free States would have 183, a relative gain of fifty-four to the Free States. A corresponding change would be made in the electoral college, the North legitimately gaining forty-four members on the basis of the Amendment. It would be necessary, therefore, to have a special census and a new apportionment before the Southern States could be rightfully represented. It was in this view that, at the last session, he had submitted a bill providing for a special enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. But the country now demanded free suffrage in addition to the Constitutional Amendment. Without free suffrage the loyal element of the South would be in the power of the disloyal, and would be persecuted accordingly. The Constitutional Amendment is admirable and essential, but is defective in that it leaves the rebel element in possession of the local governments, free to persecute loyal men of all complexions, and to deprive them of all participation in civil affairs; provided they will themselves accept a curtailed representation in Congress as the penalty. The danger is, they would accept the penalty in order that they might visit the loyalists with their vengeance, just as certain religious denominations in England, under the Stuarts, favored measures of proscription which bore with some hardships on themselves, in order that they might visit rival and hated sectarians with spite more severely and cruelly; but give the ballot to the negro, and thus aided, the loyal whites could form a combination that would be self-protective, and there is no protection you can extend to a man so effective and conclusive as the power to protect himself. In assuring protection to the loyal citizen, you assure permanency to the Government, so that the bestowal of suffrage is not merely the discharge of a personal obligation toward the enfranchised, but is the most far-sighted provision against social disorder; is the surest guarantee for peace, prosperity and public justice.

MR. WENTWORTH OBTAINS THE FLOOR.

Mr. WENTWORTH obtained the floor, but, not being ready to proceed, he moved that the Committee rise.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Committee rose, and the House, at five minutes past 3, adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A new drama by Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON, called the "Master of Ravenswood," and founded on SCOTT's beautiful novel of "Lucy of Lammermoor," was produced here last evening with complete success, albeit the length of the performance somewhat overtaxed the patience of the audience. The play is intended to be represented in three acts, but the exigencies of a first night rendered it necessary to drop the curtain six times on the first performance, bringing the hour of departure almost to midnight. We are unable, therefore, to speak in detail of the piece. Briefly, it impressed us as being well and effectively made, but the dialogue is profuse, especially in the smaller parts where brevity would be judicious. We have seldom seen a dramatic work so admirably played. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the ability of the actresses and actors. To the subject we shall return on an early opportunity. For the moment it will suffice that the principal interest of the performance—admirable as it was in every respect—centred on Mr. GEORGE JORDAN and Miss ROSE ETTINGE, both new additions to the company. The gentleman has not appeared for many years, but there could be no mistake about his being faithfully remembered. His *rentrée* was an occasion for thorough heartiness. After the curtain had fallen he was called out, and addressed a few appropriate remarks to his friends. Miss ETTINGE's reception was all that could be desired. She, too, was lustily applauded and called out after the last scene. The play has been placed on the stage in an exceedingly creditable manner, and will for this and other reasons at which we have briefly hinted enjoy a "run."

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.—The Committee on Sewing-Machines at the late Maryland Institute Fair, report as follows: "*We find the Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing-Machine to excel all others.* It is the most simple in construction, having fewer parts, rendering it easier of management, and requiring *less power to work it than any other machine. The Elliptic Hook* is an improvement of great value, insuring the greatest certainty of execution, and *preventing the liability of missing stitches, so common in other machines.* It is the only machine we have seen that will gather without changing the tension."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., says: "I take pleasure in saying that the sewing-machine purchased of you (Wheeler & Wilson) by me, for a dressmaker in whose welfare my wife was interested, has been wholly serviceable, and it seems to us to have put a new face upon the health, comfort and prosperity of her family."—*Commercial.*

Will Outwear the Garment.

"I find the GROVER & BAKER stitch will wear as long as the garments do,—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do, and neither does it draw the work."—Testimony of Mrs. Dr. WHITING, No. 4 East 34th-st., New-York, before the Commissioner of Patents.—*Advertisement.*

A New Waltz.

A new waltz is in press and will soon be issued by Messrs. FIRTH & SON, No. 563 Broadway, entitled the "Swietenia Waltze," named after the celebrated dentifrice of that name. It is said to be very lively, and is likely to be all the rage this Winter.—*Advertisement.*

To the Young Men of New-York.
INTRODUCED THIS DAY,
BY GENIN, No. 513 BROADWAY,
A REAL NOVELTY IN HATTING.
THE ASTRIKHAN FELT HAT,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR YOUNG MEN.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Forty Drops of Metcalfe's Rheumatic REMEDY contain as much virtue as forty bottles of many other medicines, and will instantly cure Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, &c. Try it.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Characteristic of a Gentleman.—Sir Bulwer Lytton says, in his novel of "Pelham," that no gentleman ever uses coarse perfumes—that to do so is a sign of inherent vulgarity. The most delicate, exquisite and entrancing floral extract at present known is PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, and hence it is considered *de rigueur* in the fashionable world to use any other.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. The Troches are used always with good success, and are widely known as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Throat Diseases and Asthmatic troubles.

Spiegel Eisen,

Produced from the ore of Franklinite, or Crystallized Iron, wherever found, in which the combination of iron, manganese, &c., make that peculiar metal which is harder than the burglars' drill, is covered by the patent of Herring and Floyd, when used as a

PROTECTION FROM BURGLARS,

and no Bank Safe or Safe Deposit Vault is secure without it. "Steel Safes," "Chilled Iron Safes" and "Case Hardened Safes" have had *their* day; each have been robbed by burglars, and the best security now known against drilling is

SPIEGEL EISEN,

found only in our new Patent BANKERS' SAFES, which, when made of proper thickness, is the best resistant to a burglar's drill ever manufactured.

The experience of the past few years has demonstrated that burglars are fully up to the times, and that, not only many Banks and Banking-houses are locking up their securities behind false protectors, but that it remains for a Banker to say how much security they will have—their safety depending entirely upon the price they pay. A cheap safe gives but little protection, and the best always proves in the end to be the cheapest.

Our new Patent Bankers' Safe combines all the well-known resistants to a burglar's tools, with the addition of the

SPIEGEL EISEN,

which is found only in the ore of Franklinite, and in but few other localities of the globe. Call and examine for yourselves.

THE MANHATTAN BANK, THE BANK OF COMMERCE,
THE FIRST NATIONAL, THE CENTRAL NATIONAL,
THE NINTH NATIONAL, BROWN, BROS. & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., FISK & HATCH,
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and many other Banks and Bankers use it, and it is manufactured solely by

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
NO. 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
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The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MF'G CO.

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. Those goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Furs, Furs, Furs.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

The most carefully selected assortment of elegant furs in the City, and at rates far below the sensation prices of the day. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hernia, Varicocele and General Deformities, specially treated by the undersigned, at No. 154 Fulton-st.; trusses, abdominal supporters, spinal and shoulder braces; silk elastic stockings, suspensory bandages, &c., carefully adjusted to suit each case. J. C. MARSH.

A Most Superior Article for Muffins, tea biscuit, corn bread, &c., &c., the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, sold by all grocers and made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—WHEELER & WILSON Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Holiday Presents.—Stereoscopes and Views, fine Albums, Landscapes, &c. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

Holiday Presents.—The cheapest and only genuine meerschaum is bought at Kuth's Meerschaum Manufactory, No. 415 Broome-st.

Ladies Furs.—A very choice selection of my own manufacture. BANTA, corner of Canal and Wooster sts. N. B.—Furs altered, repaired and made over.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. No. 403 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

New Regulation Navy Cap and Chapeau. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manuf. 792 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut and repaired.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the " Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent.
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the only LOCK-STITCH FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle.*

The Best Holiday Present—GROVER & BAKER'S highest Premium Sewing Machine, No. 495 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines. 543 B'way, 1st prem. Md. Inst., N. Y. & Pa. St. Fairs, '66.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine in BROOKLYN. No. 336 FULTON-ST., *up stairs.*

MARRIED.

ASCHERSON—WHITTEMORE.—On Thursday, Nov. 22, at St. Bride's Church, Liverpool, England, by Rev. Wm. M. Falloon, M. A., assisted by Rev. T. W. Wheeler, M. A., EDWARD ASCHERSON, formerly of Berlin, to ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, only daughter of William T. Whittemore, Mount Vernon, Prince's Park, formerly of New-York. No cards.

BARCLAY—SMITH.—At Bristol, R. I., on Saturday, Dec. 8, by Right Rev. Bishop Randal, WALTER C. BARCLAY to SERAFINA, daughter of Richard D. Smith, of Cuba.

CLARK—DOW.—On Sunday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Chauncey Giles, CHARLES M. CLARK, of this City, to MARY A. DOW, daughter of the late Francis Dow, Esq., of Bethel, Vt. No cards.

☞ Vermont and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

KROLLPFEIFFER, JR.—WORK.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, EDWARD KROLLPFEIFFER, Jr., of New-York, to ANNA H., only daughter of W. A. Work, Esq., of Brooklyn.

SCOTT—GURNEE.—On Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., EDWARD P. SCOTT to EVELYN, daughter of Walter S. Gurnee, all of this City.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Dec. 9, SARAH A., daughter of Peter and Sarah Briggs, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from 26th-st.

FLEMING.—On Monday, Dec. 10, FLORENCE, infant daughter of Charles L. and Lydia Fleming.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 362 Grand-st., New-York, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

FREEMAN.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 9, of pneumonia, Mrs. CATHARINE FREEMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Martin L. Crowell, No. 22 Charles-st.

HARRISON.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, EDWARD, son of the late Arthur N. Harrison, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 5 Mott-st., on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M. precisely. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

MATHESON.—On Sunday, Dec. 9, ANTHONY BARCLAY MATHESON, late of Berbice, British Guiana.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, No. 149 West 24th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock.

MCFARLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 8, JAMES ALEXANDER, son of James and Elizabeth McFarland, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 2 Liberty-st., corner of Nassau-st., on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

RHODES.—On Monday, Dec. 10, CHARLES D. RHODES, of this City, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 433 West 44th-st., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

RICHARDS.—At Piermont, on Monday, Dec. 10, AGNES T., wife of T. P. Richards, and daughter of the late Anthony Lamb, of New-York, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

SMYTH.—On Monday evening, Dec. 10, at his residence, No. 288 5th-av., Mr. JOHN W. SMYTH, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VERMILYE.—At Armonck, on Friday, Dec. 7, Capt. THOMAS B. VERMILYE, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, Armonck, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in the Tarrytown Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the railroad depot at Tarrytown on the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 12:30.

WALTER.—On Sunday, Dec. 9, ISRAEL D. WALTER, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his residence, No. 262 East Broadway. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All Goods warranted.

WINTER CLOTHING.—THE BEST PLACE to buy superior OVERCOATS of every texture, style and make, also Dress and Business Suits, ready made or to order; FURNISHING GOODS, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, &c., at F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. The largest assortment in the City, and prices less.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY
and FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for the HOLIDAYS, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

Are now opening over 100 cases of choice goods of their own importation, and specially made to their order—embracing all the novelties in

JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS

produced this season in Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Naples, Rome, &c., &c., forming the most extensive assortment of rich and rare articles of luxury ever exhibited on this continent.

WHITY & GLENNEY,
PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
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NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,

H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an election by the stockholders of seven Trustees, to manage the stock, property and concerns of the PAH-RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 12th day of December, inclusive. By order of

AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of creditors and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank in the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—THE annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 680 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the eighth day of January, 1867, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for directors of the first-class of the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19. Polls open from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

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OF THE

SOUTHWEST Pacific R. R. Co.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN. DUE SEPT. 15, 1886. INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM. PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

These Bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct.........$1,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of.........500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40).........1,300,000
Say present total value of.........$3,300,000

THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED IS $2,000,000.

SECURED BY MORTGAGE TO JOHN P. YELVERTON AND CHAS. H. WARD, OF NEW-YORK, AS TRUSTEES OF THE ABOVE NAMED PROPERTY.

By a provision of this Mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these Bonds at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent. They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At St. Louis this road connects with all the Eastern railways, and runs west through the most attractive parts of the State of Missouri, via Franklin, St. James, Rolla, Lebanon, Marshfield, Granby (lead mines) and Neosho, to the west line of the State. At Springfield it will connect with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (its eastern terminus) to the Pacific.

When completed, it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about.........$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land, valued at.........10,000,000
Showing a total value of.........$22,000,000
With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of.........$7,250,000
Which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, the sum of $500,000 is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars apply to

WARD & CO., Bankers, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

INTEREST DUE 1ST DECEMBER

Upon the Real Estate Bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota will be paid on and after that date at the office of Turner Brothers, Bankers.

GEORGE L. BECKER, President and Land Commissioner.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors, will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all denominations, can be obtained at this office at the full commissions allowed by law, viz.: On amounts of fifty dollars and upward, 2 per cent.; one hundred dollars and upward, 3 per cent.; five hundred dollars and upward, 4 per cent.; one thousand dollars and upward, 5 per cent.; the commissions being payable in stamps.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, DEC. 3, 1866.

Schedules of (20) Twenty or more Seven and three-tenth Coupons, payable Dec. 15th, inst., will now be received for examination.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

M. T. RODMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN T. HALL, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said company's railroad, known as the Second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York within 2 years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling-stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

DEC. 4, 1866.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by the mortgage, executed by said company to Edward W. Dunham, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto.—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the ninth day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

December 4, 1866. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS, BROKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

BONDS STOLEN, $10,000 REWARD.

The Royal Insurance Company will pay a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of Government securities contained in a tin box stolen from their safe on the 10th inst., and will pay in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of the said securities:

5 per cent. Coupon 1874 Bonds, $1,000 each.							
Nos.	1,656	1,657	1,658	1,659	4,931	10,695	10,696
Nos.	11,341	12,950	12,951	12,952	12,953	12,954	12,955
Nos.	12,986	12,987	12,988	12,989	12,990	14,493	14,494
Nos.	14,495	14,496	14,962	15,159	15,160	16,161	16,761
Nos.	16,762	16,763	16,764	16,765	16,766	16,767	16,768
Nos.	16,769	16,770	16,771	16,772	16,773	16,774	16,775
Nos.	16,776	16,777	16,778	16,779	16,780	16,781	16,782
Nos.	16,783	16,784	16,785	16,786	16,787	16,788	16,789
Nos.	16,790	16,791	16,792	16,793	16,794	16,795	16,796
Nos.	16,797	16,798	16,799	16,800			
6 per cent. Coupon 1881 Bonds.							
Nos.	65,997	65,998	65,999	66,000	66,001	66,002	66,003
Nos.	66,004	66,005	66,006	66,007	66,008	66,009	66,010
Nos.	66,011	66,012	66,013	66,014	66,015	66,016	66,017
Nos.	66,018	66,019	66,020	66,021	66,022		
7-30 Bonds.							
Nos.	12,099	20,899	25,045	25,046	25,047	25,940	34,556
Nos.	77,534	116,634	117,827	117,828	117,829	117,830	117,831
Nos.	118,903	124,719					
5-20 Bonds, $1,000 each.							
Nos.	36,551	28,870	28,806	38,805	38,807	38,804	38,808
Nos.	28,867	28,858					
1881 Bonds, $1,000 each.							
Nos.	8,902	8,908	8,903	8,894	8,908	8,910	8,909
Nos.	8,911	8,907	8,904	8,899	8,905	8,901	8,900
Nos.	8,898	8,896	8,897	8,595	1,267	1,266	1,264
Nos.	1,265	15,486	15,487				
Registered stock of 1881, $10,000.							
Nos.	9,662	9,663	9,664				
Registered stock of 1881, $5,000.							
Nos.	7,224	7,218	7,283	6,911	2,618		
Registered stock of 1881, $1,000.							
Nos.	17,404	18,338	18,339	18,340	18,254		
7-30 per cent. Bonds.							
Nos.	1,782	1,783, $5,000 each.	No 11,275, $1,000.				

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.

$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the

INSTALMENT FEATURE,

Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 1st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock on the 15th December instant.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive.

A. F. BAUM, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar at near the same strength as may be, to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the beans and vinegar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The beans and vinegar will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

T. J. TREADWELL, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-cut, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1¼ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster, U. S. N.

STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON FOR SALE.

Proposals for the purchase of the above vessels will be received at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway until the 11th of December, instant, at 12 o'clock M.

Any information desired will be given by the officer of the Company at this office.

The ARAGO will make her next regular voyage, leaving New-York on the 22d inst.

No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.

The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.

34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

340 barrels damaged powder.

Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:

104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:

A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:

112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.

330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)

6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.

190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)

60 sets artillery harness for two horses.

And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horses, equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

GRAPE VINES AT AUCTION.

PARSONS & CO., AT FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK, WILL HOLD THEIR SECOND ANNUAL TRADE SALE on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 A. M.

There will then be offered 200,000 vines of fine quality, including 50,000 Delawares, 2 years old.

In order to invite the attendance of dealers, and their confidence in the absolute character of the sale, the vines will be started at half the catalogue price per hundred, and the sale will be also only above that point.

The plants are all grown from single eyes of well-ripened wood. They will be the best of their respective classes, and will include

DELAWARE, IONA,
CONCORD, ISRAELLA,
HARTFORD PROLIFIC,
IVES' SEEDLING,
ADIRONDAC,
NORTON'S VIRGINIA,
DIANA, REBECCA,
ALLEN'S HYBRID,
and other varieties.

Circulars giving particulars will be sent to all applicants. By packing in double boxes at small comparative expense, the vines can be sent to any distance safely with the thermometer at zero.

There will also be offered some thousands of REMONTANT ROSES, of strong growth and on their own roots.

Ferry from James-slip and 34th-st. at 9 A. M.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, CONSISTING OF MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS, BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS, VASES, BISQUET AND PARIAN WARE, VERY RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.

To be sold by auction by THEALL BROS., On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 12, 13 and 14, at 11 o'clock each day, At their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

GOODS NOW READY FOR EXHIBITION.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, rich velvet, Brussels and other carpets, parlor suites, bookcases, wardrobes, elegant china and glassware, beds, mattresses, blankets, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Chinese goods, fancy work-boxes, &c., suitable for the holidays.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, near 4th-st., a very large amount of good new and second-hand furniture, from a family declining housekeeping, embracing every article in the line—40 or 50 good carpets, together with any quantity of other parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture; also fancy goods in variety.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, at their Galleries, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, Many of which are attributed to celebrated artists.

ALSO,

A fine collection of WATER COLORS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., all to be sold without reserve, now on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD AND THE PRINCIPAL STREETS FROM 46TH TO 13TH.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell as above THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom. For particulars, see book maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1853, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.

CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARK, JR., EDWIN D. GRISWOLD and JAMES R. CORDNER, Plaintiffs, against ELLERY C. FOLGER and PERCY W. TIBBS, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest on the same from the 13th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1866.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on Dec. 10, 1866. CHAS. H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Inter. Rev. 50-cent stamp, canceled.] d11-law6wTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.

DATED Oct. 11, 1866.

MARY JANE PORTER, WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., } Administrators.

o16 law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

EDWIN L. ABEL, WILLIAM LINTZ, } Executors.

s18-law6mTu*

DRY GOODS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE JEROME SKIRT

AT GAYNOR'S,

The latest and acknowledged to be the most elegant Introduced this season; we have them in all colors with the

HORSE-SHOE

on each.

We are now making, under the supervision of our

HEAD ARTIST,

A very beautiful blue silk with horse-shoe of white silk velvet; it is ordered by and made expressly for one of our most distinguished customers, and will be shown in our

SHOW WINDOW,

On TUESDAY, the 11th inst.; we will also open on the same date fourteen cases of French corsets just received per

VILLE DE PARIS.

He will sell the trade on

LIBERAL TERMS.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

WET SILKS, WET SILKS,

Very slightly damaged on the voyage.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will offer this week 1,500 yards splendid plaid and striped silks, at $1 and $1 25 per yard, worth $2.

Also, great bargains, from auction, in black and solid colored silks at less than the gold cost.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A great chance for bargains.
Lace and muslin curtains at half price.
Another fall in cotton goods.
Great reduction in table damask,
Towelings, napkins, sheetings and diapers.
500 pairs of the cheapest blankets in the City.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 8th-av., Near 8th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF NEW FALL STYLES, WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

TAPESTRY CARPETS AS LOW AS $1 75 PER YARD.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

A full assortment of the very latest Paris designs manufactured to order and beautifully trimmed, AT RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DIAPERS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c. ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS, BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, MOREENS, DAMASKS and Upholstery Goods of every kind.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

WOOLENS AT REDUCED PRICES!

FANCY CLOAKING, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c., &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH SILKS! REDUCED PRICES!

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE STYLES, Suitable for the holidays.

ALSO, MEDIUM QUALITIES in Great Variety, at Retail, at Reduced Prices!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. Also, LOW-PRICED LACES, and RICH EMBROIDERIES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS! REDUCED PRICES!

A full assortment of desirable Winter dress goods at retail,

AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.

FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
10,000 AUCTION BLANKETS, nearly half price.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st., And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A FURTHER DECLINE IN DRY GOODS.

A GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., offers more cheap goods this week.

5 cases American prints, fast colors, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.

3 cases best American delaines, 12 yards for $2 50 and $3.

Real Scotch Winsey skirting reduced to 50c. per yard, worth $1.

Great reduction in rich dress goods:

Merinoes, Empress cloths, Poplins, &c.

A splendid chance to buy for the holidays.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

Intended expressly for HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Put up in full dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and

ARRANGED ON TABLES,

For the convenience of customers, and to facilitate sales.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF MOST EXTRAORDINARY Bargains, too numerous to mention, some half cost of importation. Call and examine.

N. B.—One case of Colorado cloth, $4 per dress, just half cost.

W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY, Between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—$2 KIDS reduced to $1 75, black, white, light and dark colors; excellent Gloves at $1 and $1 25; undressed kid 90c. and $1; red, white and blue cloth, all sizes; a large assortment of Fall and Winter Gloves, Hoods, Sontags, Nubias, &c., at low prices.

N. B.—Hosiery and Undergarments at cost price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

RICH DRY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at retail

THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED, from last week's peremptory auction sales.

RICH SILK AND DRESS GOODS, the greatest variety ever offered by us for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at about 50 cents on the dollar. The richest and cheapest REAL POINT LACE, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, ever offered.

LACE SHAWLS, PARIS, CAMEL'S HAIR, PAISLEY and other rich SHAWLS in great variety.

BLACK LYONS SILK VELVET, first quality, at about half price of importation. Also, 5,000 DRESSES of the following goods, put up in

DRESS PATTERNS

with the price marked in plain figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters, for convenience of customers, comprising

EMPRESS CLOTH, MERINOS, ALPACAS, STRIPE and CHECK POPLINS, WINCEYS, PLAID and STRIPED VALENCIAS, FRENCH and AMERICAN DELAINES, FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS.

AT

MRS. GAYNOR'S

NEW STORE, NO. 824 BROADWAY, COR. 12TH-ST.

CORSETS HER SPECIALTY.

All the latest French improvements in Corsets and newest styles of Skirts imported regularly.

The late novelty specially sent to Mrs. Gaynor, ATTACHMENT A QUEUE, (train attachment,) Adapted to skirts of all sizes.

N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at this upper store, where orders are made with great accuracy.

No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS, consisting of VELVET BASQUES, SACQUES and CIRCULARS, ASTRAKHAN, PLUSH, VELVET, BEAVER, ESQUIMAUX and A LARGE ASSORTMENT of FANCY CLOTHS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Watered, Plain and Broche Ribbons every width, shade and color. Prices still downward.

Line of the richest black Ribbons under price.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Another line of our celebrated Black Silk Bonnet Velvets at $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and upward.

Colored Silk Velvets, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 50, every shade.

Uncut materials, Corded Silks, Satins, &c., cheap.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

From auction. Bargains in Kid Gloves.

One large lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves at 44c. per pair.

Examine our Dollar Kid Glove, warranted Goat Skin.

Our best Two Dollar Glove reduced to $1 60 per pair.

In Cashmere, Lined Silk and Lisle Gloves our stock is cheap.

Bargains in Hosiery.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Willow, Ostrich and other Feathers.

Imported French Flowers new every day.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bugle Fringes, Bugle Gimps, Bugle Ornaments, Bugle Sets, large stock, cheap. Every desirable shade in Trimming Silk Velvets, all widths; Trimming Buttons, an endless variety in this department.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Wax Dolls.
Work Boxes.
Holiday Presents.
Yankee Notion Department.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bargains in Plain and Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Bands, Collars, Sets, Cuffs, &c.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Velvet Hats, Bloomers and Bonnets. Also, Felt and Silk Goods, every shape and style at nearly half last month's prices.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than downtown jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 65, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who can influence a large trade in dry goods, can make a good arrangement with CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THOCKMORTON, 71 and 73 Worth-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

W. TAYLOR, NO. 555 BROADWAY.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BON BON BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY, OF WOOD, SILK, LEATHER, PAPER, &c.

PERFUMED HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES.

BOXES OF FRUIT, PRUNES, CHOCOLATE, EMBOSSED PAPER CANDY BAGS, SILK CANDY BAGS, CORNUCOPIAS, &c.

5,000 DOLLS,

and toys of every description, WORK-BOXES, PORTFOLIOS, WRITING-DESKS, GLOVE-BOXES, ALBUMS, AT H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 Sixth-av. and 23d-st.

BUY THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING TOY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CURROCOMICO.

No. 206 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICAN, INDIAN, and other RARE ARTICLES, wholesale and retail, Catalogues free. Store open pleasant evenings. No. 858 BROADWAY, (eight hundred and fifty-eight.)

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases. Portfolios, Pocket-books Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y

FURS.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman Protestant widow to do cooking or general housework for a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, where she could bring her little girl aged 7 years. Can be seen for two days at No. 391 East Houston-st., in the rear, between Willet and Sheriff sts.

WANTED—TO WAIT UPON AN INVALID LADY.—A young girl, but a short time resident in this country, desires a position as above; is of a kind and amiable disposition; or would accept of any position offering, for which she would endeavor to please. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands both English and American cooking, a situation in a small private family; is a first-class baker, and would assist with the washing; can be well recommended. Address No. 17 City Hall-place, in the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands boning and larding; can make all kinds of desserts and get up dinners in good style; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 94 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A competent Protestant person; can take the entire charge of a baby; would travel with a lady; has three years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 281 7th-av, entrance in 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and chambermaid, with the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT chambermaid, who is also a good seamstress. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,222 General Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best City reference. Call at No. 128 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SOME FAMILIES' WASHING AND fluting, by the week, month or dozen. Call at No. 140 West 30th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman to take care of children. Call at No. 344 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WET nurse a situation; best recommendations can be given. Apply at No. 261 Mulberry-st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN can take in gentlemen's or families' washing; terms very reasonable; is a good laundress and has the best of references regarding character. Address, for two days, No. 509 West 36th-st., first floor, front room.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, having means of her own, would take charge of a widower's household; no remuneration, only a pleasant home; the most unexceptionable references. Address Mrs. DE FORREST, Station D.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN TEACHING school for two years, wishes a situation as copyist. Address S. J. C., Post-office Box No. 5,435.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-class employment office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established fifteen years for select servants,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses or hotels in City or country.

FREE OFFICE TO LADIES.—AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st., may be obtained cooks and girls for housework, free of charge.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for those lately landed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth, or would attend one or two grown children; good reference can be had; is a Protestant. Can be seen at No. 169 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 48 Vandam-st., near Varick, for two days, in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has four years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 137 7th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 247 3d-av., corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a first-class cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has first-class reference. Can be seen at Newspaper Depot, No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE COUNTRY or City, a large number of Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. near 25th st.; nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent widow, to cook, wash and iron, in the City or country. If her little son, aged 2½ years, is taken in the house, she will go for $4 a month. Call or write to No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation to do general housework for a small family; has the best of reference. Call at No. 372 6th-av., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins, and general fluting. Call at No. 482 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do general housework; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call or address No. 56 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 30 Carmine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands the business thoroughly; soups, meats, game and pastry; willing to do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation in the City, as first-class cook; understands meats, poultry and pastry, does the coarse washing. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire for two days at No. 187 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 189 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, WITH GOOD references, a place as nurse and plain sewer, or to do plain laundry work. Apply at residence, No. 75 East 40th-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WOULD do part of the washing; is fully competent; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 82 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG REspectable German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 87 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French girl as nurse and seamstress; good City references given. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as laundress who fully understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant woman in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby; best of City reference. Apply at No. 437 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO FIND SITUATIONS for her maid and laundress; both understand their business thoroughly. Call at No. 60 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go to families by the day; can cut and make children's and boys' clothes; has a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 179 West 14th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman and groom; can produce first-rate testimonials; would have no objection to make himself generally useful; City or country. Address O. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 YEARS OF age, a situation in some place where he can learn a business, and earn a moderate salary; is willing to do all he can to make himself serviceable to his employer; writes a fair hand, and is pretty good in figures. Address J. W. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant single man, who is competent to take full charge of any gentleman's stable, and can show five years of the most unexceptionable reference. Call on or address R. C., at the harness-store, No. 1,309 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, (German,) a situation as coachman to an illustrious gentleman; he understands the management of horses perfectly; is of good appearance; the wife is a good hairdresser, &c.; no objection to go in the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation; he is a good groom and a safe driver; will make himself generally useful; will work for $2 a month; good City references; country preferred. Address S. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can produce first-class City references. Address N. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man who is thoroughly experienced; has good City reference; town or country. Call or address WAITER, in the drug-store, corner of 22d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN an engagement about Jan. 1, as book-keeper or cashier in the dry goods commission business; can furnish unexceptionable reference from his present employers. Address T. W. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE (no family,) the man as thorough, practical gardener, and understands the care of stock; the wife to cook, wash and iron; both have good reference. Address G. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English coachman; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can furnish three years' reference from last place. Call or address W. W., No. 4 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter and coachman in a private family, and is willing to make himself useful in any way; good City reference given. Inquire for two days for J. ALLEN, No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., basement.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; best of City references. Address C. B. A., or can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; can produce best of reference; no objection to City or country; is willing to make himself useful. Address for two days, A., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very respectable single man; can procure the very best of City testimonials from his last employers. Can be seen at J. H. Brown's, No. 22 East 11th-st., or address J. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARdener, with first-class references, a situation; understands milking and the care and management of a gentleman's place; wages, $20 per month for the Winter. Call or address IKE, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant, and has good reference. Call at No. 125 4th-av., in the Protestant Agency.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who understands his business and can produce satisfactory references. Address L. G., Hegeman's drug-store, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; can give the very best of City testimonials from last employers. Can be seen at John R. Lawrence's, No. 558 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO GET A SITuation for a thoroughly competent man as coachman or groom; is an American, and a very valuable servant. Address C. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS WANTED in each ward in New-York and Brooklyn for Lloyd's Mammoth Map of New-York City and Brooklyn. This great map shows every house and occupant's name, and has been two years under way. Finished to-day, and cost $100,000. First-class canvassers can make $20 per day soliciting advertisements and taking orders for this great map. J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A GENtleman's country seat; she must be a New-England lady and capable of taking the entire charge of the household affairs. Address F. A., Box 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; (SINgle man;) none need apply without the best of City recommendations. Apply at 9½ A. M., at No. 20 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY 17 OR 18 years of age, to learn engineering. Call between 8 and 9 A. M., or 6 and 7 P. M., at 67 3d-av., in the store.

EMPLOYMENT.—A PROTESTANT NURSE wanted. The public patronage respectfully solicited. Mrs. GREEN'S Agency, No. 50 East 28th-st.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—ONE WHO IS a first-class workman, with good references, may apply to G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

JOURNEYMAN JEWELER WANTED. Inquire of J. BOWDEN, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Sailing at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails....................SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
CALEDONIA sails....................SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
COLUMBIA sails....................SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS....................SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
KANGAROO....................WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK....................SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
CITY OF DUBLIN....................WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 26
CITY OF BOSTON....................SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.......... $90 | Steerage.......... $30
First Cabin to London.... 95 | Steerage to London...... 34
First Cabin to Paris.... 105 | Steerage to Paris...... 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK....................SATURDAY.....Dec. 15
VIRGINIA....................SATURDAY.....Dec. 22
LOUISIANA....................SATURDAY.....Dec. 29
ENGLAND....................SATURDAY.....Jan. 5
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 65 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 2.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 16.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.............................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.............................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA ARE REquested to be on board, at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 12th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon precisely:
ARAGO, [illegible] A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICE OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..............$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..Dec. 5
HECLA..Dec. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage..$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $31 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 19.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.
CELLA, Capt. GLENDELL, from New-York, Jan. 30.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 22.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River,
PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE......ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
EAGLE......GREENE.....THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
COLUMBIA......BARTON.....THURSDAY, Dec. 27.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Dec. 31 | MONDAY..........Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........................$45
Passage money to Havana..........................50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S line ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 37 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Jan. 10, to follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. C. F. W. BEHM.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
So'e Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,

VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama.	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
FREIGHT
received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.
For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Regular United States Mail Line. The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the vessel.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will follow SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 20.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo per bark TWILIGHT, from Liverpool, will please call at the office of the undersigned without delay and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER,
Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train, daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday later for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M., and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The new and commodious steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. GEORGE W. WILSON, will leave the foot of Christopher-st. at 9½, and Pier No. 4 North River at 10¼ o'clock A. M., to accompany the yachts outside the Light-ship. Tickets $2.

GRAND OCEAN YACHT RACE.—THE new and staunch passage steamer NEVERSINK will accompany the competing vessels to sea on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 9½ o'clock, Peck-slip at 10, and Pier No. 2, North River, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Refreshments on board. Only boat suitable for ladies. Fare for the excursion, $3.

FOR SALE.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA LANDS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE.
A valuable tract of agricultural and lead mineral land, 676 acres, mile and a half from Galena, Ill.; also, several thousand acres of choice selected lands near Council Bluffs, Iowa. Splendid chance for great bargains in these properties. Apply, within ten days, to S. S. BAYLESS, at Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE. —For sale, by order of the executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the property known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 33, 35, 39, 37, 41 and 43 New-street, and known as the Public Stores, having a frontage on Broadway of about 125 feet, about 130 feet on New-street, and on Exchange-place of about 134, and on the southerly line of about 154 feet, being the largest compact parcel of improved real estate offered for sale south of the City Hall. The lots are covered by substantial and costly warehouses, erected for the late owner, and are to be sold either subject to a lease to the United States Government, expiring on the 1st May next, or for full and free possession at that date. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a term of years, or all can be paid on delivery of the deed.
For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF 21 YEARS ON TWO lots of ground, 100x105 feet, situated, one on 6th-av. and one on 7th-av., near the railroad depot, in the flourishing village of East Mount Vernon, Westchester County.
ALSO.
A lease of 15 years from the first of April, 1867, on a house and lot in Melrose, Westchester County, one block east of the horse-car road running from the north end of Harlem Bridge.
ALSO.
A farm of 160 acres of good rolling prairie land, situated near the county town of Warren County, Illinois.
ALSO.
One hundred and fifty-seven acres in Benton County, Missouri.
These will be sold under lease for a term of years, as allowed by law in said States.
For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL HALL, for one week, at the grocery-store, No. 464 Hudson-st., corner of Barrow-st., from 8½ to 9½ o'clock A. M., and from 1 to 2 P. M., or from 5 to 6½ P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE VALuable property owned by the Long Island Insurance Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Fulton-st., northeast corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-st. of 38 feet and 34 feet on Front-st., with two substantial four-story, basement and sub-cellar brick buildings; the property is well located, near the Fulton Ferry, and is suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. For price and terms, apply at the office of the Company, on the premises.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE—Only 1½ miles north of landing; a beautiful cottage and 4½ acres or more land if desired, commanding fine views; house contains water throughout, bath-rooms and water-closets; in superior order and suitable for a Winter or Summer residence; large stable and carriage-house, cow-stables, hennery; large ice-house; land laid out in lawn and garden; a small lake on the premises to gather ice from. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 135 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

$8,000.—SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT for sale at Portchester, N. Y.; three-story and basement house, barn and carriage-house; one acre land; Sound view unsurpassed; fruit and ornamental trees in great variety; one hour's ride from City; terms easy. Apply to BIGELOW & EGGLESTON, No. 14 Pine-st. N. B.—Property of all kinds for sale and to rent.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUAble piece of ground of 20 acres of land, situated in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements; commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.:

West 43d-st.—Three-story h.-s. b.-s.	$15,000
West 24th-st.—Four-story h.-s. b.-s.	30,000
East 52d-st.—Three-story h.-s. brick	10,500
East 78th-st.—Three-story h.-s. brick	6,500
East 128th-st.—Three-story h.-s. b.-s.	9,000

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, and one of the most desirable situations in town. House thoroughly well-built for and only occupied by the owner, and is in order for immediate occupation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late J. B. Herrick, about 24 acres, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester county, three miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.
J. H. HERRICK, No. 16 South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A new modern three-story and high-basement brick house, very comfortably furnished, including piano, and situated on the highest ground on the East River, and commanding one of the finest views in the City. Price $10,000. Inquire in the office of the New-York and Galena Lead Co., No. 23 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—FORTY full-sized lots, on Dwight, Richards, Partition and Dykeman sts., well adapted for the erection of buildings for storage or manufacturing purposes. The block will be sold in one plot, or divided to suit purchasers. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—$18,500—NEARLY ALL CAN REmain; first-class three-story house, brown stone, 20 x45, No. 233 52d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; very fine neighborhood; half block from Broadway cars.
BAKER & CO., 45th-st. and Broadway.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—35 ACRES; ½ mile from depot and 29 miles from New-York. Apples, peaches, grapes and other fruits in great abundance; location high and healthful; a rare chance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—For sale the first-class house and stable, No. 109 West 14th-st., 37½ feet wide, lot 125 feet deep; in good order, with immediate possession; price, $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PINE-ST. STORE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The five-story store No. 96 Pine-st., 72 feet from South-st.; the store has a rear on Depeyster-st.; possession on the first of May next. Apply to R. SPEIR, No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—SMALL furnished house, Brooklyn, newly finished and furnished; all modern improvements; first-class location; $7,000; terms easy; furniture, $1,800. Address C. M. B., Box No. 4,954 Post-office.

$5,000.—A GOOD FRUIT FARM, 20 miles from New-York; 48 acres; buildings good, and farm in good condition; terms easy.
BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV., FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in superior order; furniture if desired; cheap. Others, $10,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON STATEN ISLAND desirably located near the landings and in the interior, ranging in price from $2,000 to $30,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house in Harlem, elegantly furnished throughout, for sale. For particulars, apply to SMITH & ROLSTON, Real Estate Agents, No. 82 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-story brick house No. 214 East 32d-st.; lot 19x99 feet; in best order; gas, water, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN BENTO & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY brick house, complete in every respect, with a billiard-room and table; twenty minutes to ferry; rent, with coal, $200 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 84 17th-st., near Fifth-av. Railroad, South Brooklyn, or No. 50 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at No. 107 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, to let to a couple of gentlemen, at No. 4 9th-st. References required.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABRAM L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—ON THE east bank of the Hudson River, between New-York and Hudson; with new buildings and from ten to forty acres; not over two miles from the river. Address, H. G. S., Station H., New-York, giving full particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and single, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS

Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, *(as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights,)* and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame.*

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you.* In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.
Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

DECKER & CO.

NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,

SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY.
Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS

FOR SALE AND TO RENT
on moderate terms, at HAINES BRO'S Factory and Warerooms,
Both corners of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS—Full round corners, overstrung and iron frame. $300
With extra carved legs and lyre..............$325 to $400
Second hand..............................$60
Melodeons (Prince's best)..............$67 to $350
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOUR (4) ELEGANT 7¼ octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale, a positive bargain, for cash; best City makers; full warranties for five years to each piano; finished in perfect elegance; must be seen and tried to be appreciated; have great power and rich tone; four round corners, carved legs, overstrung bass, full iron plate, and worthy the attention of those in search of a reliable piano at a bargain. Apply at BATTERSON'S storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO—IN GOOD ORDER, worth the attention of those wishing a cheap and good instrument. Price $130. To be seen at No. 121 East 59th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars, Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 61 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, washing, fuel and furnished room and tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek, French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 31.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. INSTRUCTION (private or otherwise) in PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING and BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Establish 1840.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 38th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY (OF French descent) who has resided in Paris and speaks the French language fluently, desires a reëngagement as visiting or resident governess; best of City reference. Address Z. A., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies, and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family, or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDucated young lady as first-class teacher in French, Italian, German, drawing, hand works and elementary branches, in a respectable family. Call at No. 222½ Grand-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
In accordance with a special request, will be presented for the first and positively the only time this season, Boucicault's celebrated comedy entitled the
IRISH HEIRESS,
with elegant scenic decorations, beautiful appointments and a highly attractive distribution.
Lord William Daventry..........Mr. John Gilbert
Percy Ardent..........Mr. Frederic Robinson
Major Bellamy Fuss..........Mr. C. Fisher
Sir William Stanmore..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Supple, attorney-at-law..........Mr. Norton
Lenoir, valet to Sir William Stanmore,
Mr. J. C. Williamson
Euston..........Mr. Ward
Norah Merrion..........Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Daventry..........Mrs. Jennings
Mrs. Bolton Comfort..........Mrs. John Sefton

MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his eighth appearance this season to-morrow evening,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12,
in Goldsmith's great comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
AND ON
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14,
in his own original comic play, entitled
CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 15—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
After which, first time this season, the excellent farce of DEAF AS A POST.
During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will appear in an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER
in a new
COMIC DRAMA,
replete with novel and picturesque effects—now in active rehearsal, and which will shortly be produced, written by T. W. ROBERTSON and ARTEMUS WARD, Esqs., entitled
"OURS!"
Box-office open from 8 till 4 daily.
Doors open at 7¾; commences at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
ON THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock,
ROSSINI'S IMMORTAL COMIC OPERA,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with a cast never before equaled, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGIO RONCONI.
The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence THIS MORNING, in Brooklyn, at the Box Office of the Academy, and in New-York at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

FRENCH OPERA.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF GALATHEE.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH OF MLLE. NADDIE,
MM. WILHEM AND DE SURMONT.
Repetitions of GALATHEE demanded.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
The beautiful opera, GALATHEE; OR, THE LIVE STATUE!
Preceded by GENEVIEVE.
GALATHEE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1.
Ticket offices at No. 701 and No. 112 Broadway

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
LAST GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
SAMSON
by the
CECILIAN CHOIR.
CECILIAN CHOIR.
Composed of 100 men and boys,
including 60 of the finest boy sopranos ever heard.
Dr. H. S. CUTLER..........Organist and Choir Master
G. W. MORGAN..........Conductor
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Rullman Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.
The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

FIFTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT,

AT STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of the young soprano,
MISS LIBBIE SMITH.
Second appearance of the celebrated violinist,
MR. WENZEL KOPTA.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.

GRAND CONCERT

OF THE FIVE POINTS MISSION CHILDREN, AT STEINWAY HALL, EAST 14TH-ST.,
THURSDAY EVENING,
DEC. 13, COMMENCING AT 7 O'CLOCK. LED BY MISS EMMA CASE, PIANIST. GRAFULLA'S 7TH REGIMENT BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE. TICKETS 50 CENTS; MAY BE HAD AT THE BOOK-ROOM, NO. 200 MULBERRY-ST.; BRADBURY'S SALESROOM, CORNER BROOME AND CROSBY STS., AND AT THE OFFICE OF STEINWAY HALL.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

GREAT SUCCESS OF MR. D. KENNEDY,
THE EMINENT SCOTTISH VOCALIST.
SECOND GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
AT STEINWAY HALL, ON
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. Kennedy's programme for the evening will be as follows:
"A Man's a Man for a' that," "John Grumlie," "My Nannie's Awa," "Tak your Auld Cloak About Ye," "The Flowers of the Forest," "The Macgregor's Gathering," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Bay of Biscay, O," "Johnny Cope," "The Land of the Leal," and "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace Bled."
Miss KENNEDY..........Pianist.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all the music-stores.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 BROADWAY.
KELLY New Programme; & Carnival Dance, LEON'S
KELLY Persecuted Darkey, & Dundreary. LEON'S
KELLY African Polka, & Immense furore LEON'S
KELLY Country Relations, & created by LEON'S
KELLY Matrimony, & the popular LEON'S
KELLY Wake the Wake. & Minstrels. LEON'S

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 965 BROADWAY.

WILL CLOSE SHORTLY.—THE SEVENTH Annual Exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. Open from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

LECTURES.

INSTITUTE LECTURE ON PHYSIOLOGY.

In the Reformed Dutch Church, Bloomingdale, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17. Admittance, 25 cents.

LECTURE.

Chateaubriand, by WILLIAM E. CURTIS, Esq., LL.D., on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 7¾, in the Hall corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

A. A. FAVARGER'S COURSE OF THREE lessons in French pronunciation is postponed to WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Given at the Ferris Institute, No. 155 Madison-av. Tickets $5; procured at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 83 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays,
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S BOOK—THIRD EDITION—Containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German cotillon, &c., now ready; price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED—FOR the Winter, by a gentleman and wife, in a quiet American family, where but few or no other boarders, with nicely furnished second floor, front parlor and bedroom communicating; locality preferred above 10th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; references given and required. Address for two days, describing accommodations, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) including fire, gas and use of bath, C. J. S., Box No. 3,125 Post-office.

TO LET—TO SINGLE OR A PARTY OF GENtlemen an, elegant suite of apartments on second floor, with or without private table; respectful and capable servants; furniture new; house first-class; in 27th-st., near 5th-av. Address Box No. 4,315 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED, PLEASant and convenient room, with first-class board, may be had by a couple wishing to live in a quiet family. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms on second floor: also one large room on fourth floor for two gentlemen; excellent table. No. 166 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

TO RENT—A ROOM, WITH USE OF PIANO four hours of the day; suitable for a teacher. Mrs. GREEN, No. 50 East 28th-st.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-STREET.—To let, two desirable front rooms on the third floor, with board; also, back parlor and extension.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT EN suite to gentlemen, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

75 EAST 27TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, well furnished, to let, with first-class board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 93 EAST 22D-st., an apartment for two persons on first floor; ample closets and pantries; references exchanged.

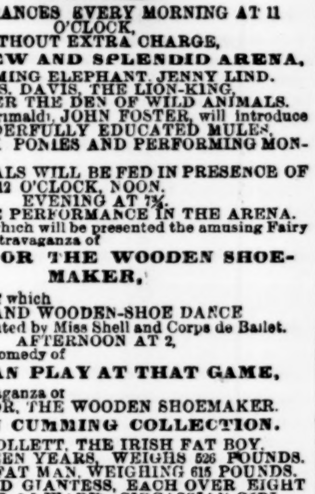
NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING PICTON'S GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY, 50 cents per bottle sold at No. 6 Clinton-place and all drug-stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
THE PERFORMING ANIMALS IN THE ARENA
EVERY MORNING AND EVENING.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

To which has just been added
A LIVING GIRAFFE, OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
the only one on this continent.



PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT JENNY LIND.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING,
WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES,
THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
EVENING AT 7½.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
Previous to which will be presented the amusing Fairy Spectacular Extravaganza of
KABRI; OR THE WOODEN SHOE-MAKER,
in the course of which
A GRAND WOODEN-SHOE DANCE
will be executed by Miss Shell and Corps de Ballet.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
The elegant comedy of
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,
and the extravaganza of
KABRI; OR, THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY,
AGED SIXTEEN YEARS, WEIGHS 526 POUNDS.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
AUTHOR'S NIGHT
for the benefit of Mr AUGUSTIN DALY, dramatist of the very successful play of
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR,
JEALOUSY,
when that drama will be given for the LAST TIME in all its picturesque completeness—and in addition AN EXCELLENT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, in which the following distinguished artists, who have in the kindest manner volunteered, will appear:
Mlle STELLA BONHEUR,
Sig. TESTA, and Sig. FOSSATI,
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and
Mr. W. J. HILL.
Mr. DRESSLER, Accompanyist.
Curtain on this occasion will rise at 7½ o'clock.
Prices as usual.
The piano used by Mr. Wehli at this performance is one of Chickering's Grand Pianos.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The unequaled pantomime of
TOM-TOM—THE PIPER'S SON.
THE INVASION OF IRELAND,
And MRS. GREEN'S GROCERY STORE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Benefit of Mr. W. H. Whalley.

GRAND FAIR

AND
FESTIVAL WITH PROMENADE CONCERT,
THIS EVENING and EVERY EVENING till Dec. 15,
in the spacious hall of
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Music furnished by the celebrated orchestra of Theodore Thomas.
Dramatic performances every evening by several amateur companies.
Twenty tables attended by 150 ladies. Excellently furnished refreshment saloon. Brilliant *coup d'oeil.* Unusually large and splendid array of articles precious, useful and ornamental, especially suitable for the holidays.
Variety of amusements especially for children between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.
Doors open from 3 till 10½ P. M.
CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED AFTER 6 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, $1.
Proceeds to aid in paying for the nearly completed enlargement, heating by steam and decorating of the Church.
The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have kindly lent one of their celebrated grand pianos.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS,

East 14th-st., Union-square.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 3,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF
MR. J. A. DAWSON,
American pianist from the Brussels Conservatoire, assisted by
MR. JULIUS EICHBERG, (Violin,)
MR. DOCHEZ, (Baritone,) &c.
Tickets $1. For sale at the Hall, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

A. A. FAVARGER'S READING OF VICTOR Hugo's *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, is postponed until MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. The course of three lessons of French pronunciation is also postponed until WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. See "Instruction."

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR

AND
PRESENTATION FESTIVAL.
In aid of the maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
We, the Officers and Managers of "the Home and School," for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and coöperation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School enabled to receive and care for all needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, 1st Vice-Pres'd't.
Mrs. Robert Foster, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. Wm. S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dalsem, Manager.
Managers—Mrs. W. Germond, Mrs. E. Clifford Wadsworth, Mrs. Nelson Place, Mrs. W. Berrian, Mrs. H. J. Sherman, Mrs. C. Mailler, Mrs. Wm. Mailler, Mrs. Henry Batjer, Mrs. James Gillies.

The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH
AND
200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1	Present in United States Greenbacks	$10,000
1	Splendid Country Residence in Westchester Co., near New-York City	12,000
1	Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E.	4,000
1	House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1	House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,000
1	Carriage, Horses and Harness, (Complete)	2,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
3	Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each	4,500
1	Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,800
1	Paid up policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1	"Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1	Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant	250
15	Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200	3,000
15	Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125	1,875
1	Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine	150
20	Silver plated Tea Setts, at $75	1,500
100	Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000	Copies (2 Vols. each) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann Stephens	7,000
250	Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, at $6	1,500
500	Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5	2,500
1000	Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3	3,000

The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., amounting to.......... 24,225
Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at.......... $100,000

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
Orders may be sent to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25 in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following
CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	40 tickets to one address	$35 00
10 tickets to one address	9 00	50 tickets to one address	43 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50	100 tickets to one address	85 00
30 tickets to one address	26 25		

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, } No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Or to
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by Empire Sewing Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Donations to the Fair will be gratefully received and acknowledged at this office.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT, AT 7½

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 11,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
in Lord Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
presented with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.
Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER..as..Julie de Mortimer
Mr. BARTON HILL..........as..........Barradas
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD..as..........De Mauprat
and a powerful cast.
Doors open at 7, commences at 7½ o'clock precisely.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
EDWIN BOOTH IN TWO CHARACTERS,
as
THE STRANGER,
(in Kotzebue's celebrated play of that title,) and as
PETRUCHIO,
in Shakespeare's charming comedy of KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Doors open at 12½, commences at 1 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING—RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY EVENING—THE APOSTATE.
Seats may be secured for MATINEE and EVENING six days in advance.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
CARD.
In announcing the revival of the
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
the greatest of all comic operas, Mr. Stuart would respectfully invite attention to the effectiveness of the distribution, without question the most perfect that Rossini's chef d'ouvre has obtained for many years. The great interest naturally attaching to this occasion will be further strengthened by the first appearance in the delightful role of Rosina of the favorite prima donna, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, and Signor RONCONI'S first performance of his inimitable part of Figaro.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8.
(Eighth Subscription Night,)
will be produced Rossini's celebrated comic opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
(Il Barbiere di Seviglia,)
with an unequaled cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, GIORGIO, RONCONI,
FLEURY, MULLER, REICHARDT.
CONDUCTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
FRIDAY, Dec. 14—IL TROVATORE.
SATURDAY—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
In active preparation Herold's beautiful opera,
ZAMPA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 11,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
First engagement in America for several years of
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
who will make his rentree on the New-York stage as
EDGAR OF RAVENSWOOD,
in Sir Walter Scott's dramatic romance, the
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD.
This great dramatization is mainly attributable to the pen of Charles Dickens, Esq.
First appearance at this favorite Theatre of
Miss ROSE EYTINGE
in the character of
LUCY ASHTON,
THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.
The original and selected music by
W. H. MONTGOMERY, Esq.
New and unique scenery from the artistic pencils of Messrs. EDWARD HAYS AND DAVID STRONG.
Correct costumes of the period, prepared expressly for the piece by
Mr. BULLOCK.
The novel theatrical contrivances and mechanical designs, by
Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS.
Thus presenting this splendid dramatic romance
IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.
The noteworthy occasion of the season, with the following grand cast in the
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD:
EDGAR of RAVENSWOOD..........Mr. GEO. JORDAN
Sir William Ashton..........Mr. T. Hind
Col. Douglas Ashton..........Mr. Wm. Barron
Henry Ashton..........Miss Therese Wood
Hayston of Buclaw..........Mr. C. Vandenhoff
Captain Craigengelt..........Mr. Stuart Robson
Bide the Bent, (a Minister)..........Mr. E. T. Sinclair
Caleb Balderstone..........Mr. Stoddart
Norman, (a Forester)..........Mr. J. T. Ward
Robert..........Mr. Kennedy
Ramsey, }..........Mr. J. M. Ward
Murray, } Agents of the Pretender,..........Mr. Daly
Melville }..........Mr. Burke
LUCY ASHTON..........MISS ROSE EYTINGE.
Alice, (a blind woman)..........Mrs. Saunders
Lady Ashton..........Miss Caroline Carson
Myrie..........Miss Florence Lee
Lords, Guests, Foresters, Conspirators, Bridesmaids, Ladies, Attendants, &c.
Act 1.—"I bide my time"—Legend of the Well.
THE TOWER OF WOLF'S CRAIG.
The Dark Shadow on the House.
Act 2.—THE FORESTER'S COTTAGE.
"When the last Lord of Ravenswood
To Ravenswood shall ride"—
HALL IN THE CASTLE OF RAVENSWOOD.
Act 3.—RAVENSWOOD.
Chapel and Ruined Cloister.
Sea Cliffs and Quicksands Beneath.
PROPHECY FULFILLED.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON continuation of
THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SERIES,
MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD,
with its great cast and picturesque scenery.
Fifty cents admission to all parts of the Theatre; Children 25 cents to the Matinee.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
AUTHOR'S NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF AUGUSTIN DALY, AND LAST NIGHT OF
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR,
JEALOUSY.
The following distinguished artists have volunteered their valuable aid for this occasion:
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR;
Signor TESTA, and
Signor FOSSATI,
of the Italian Opera Troupe, by kind permission of MAX MARETZEK, Esq. Also,
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
The celebrated pianist,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
The distinguished conductor and violinist,
And Mr. W. J. HILL,
The well-known American tenor.
The curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED, for the purpose of rehearsing the Fairy Spectacle,
CENDRILLON.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX.
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
THE PACHA'S PETS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Manager.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
upon which occasion
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the New-York Circus will be brought into requisition to furnish an entertainment alike
DELIGHTFUL TO OLD AND YOUNG!
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented a brilliant selection of diversified
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE GREATEST LADY-RIDER IN THE WORLD,
whose
UNPARALLELED FEATS OF EQUITATION
are the wonder and admiration of the town.
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE CHILD WONDER,
and the entire force of
ACCOMPLISHED RIDERS, GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS AND PANTOMIMISTS, included in the
IMMENSE CIRCUS TROUPE
attached to this establishment, acknowledged to be
THE LARGEST AND BEST
ever brought together in America, together with all the
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
that form so prominent a feature among the attractions of this FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
The public is respectfully informed that the popular Illusionist,
M. HARTZ,
will reopen at the above Hall on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
with Wonders and Miracles of an extraordinary character.
Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English concertina.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 10 till 4 o'clock.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

MULTUM IN PARVO very soon.

CLINTON HALL,

ASTOR-PLACE, BROADWAY.
VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
the great Polynational Mimic, from the Rotunda, Dublin, and Oxford-st., London, has the honor of announcing his first appearance in America, in his original entertainment,
THE UNITY OF NATIONS,
MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1866, and every evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW SHADOW PANTOMIME.
WAKE UP, ABRAHAM.
CONGRESSMAN'S DUEL. FINEST QUARTETTE, &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

"Save the boy; he's worth the saving, sireless, homeless, friendless now."

CHARITY QUARTETTE CONCERT,

in behalf of the
NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE,
NO. 128 FULTON-ST.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17,
At 8 o'clock, at the MIDDLE CHURCH, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, near Broadway.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the book-stores, music-stores and the hotels.

LADIES' FAIR,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
21ST-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
(De Garmo's Academy,)
Corner 5th-av. and 14th-st.,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11 and 12,
Open from 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

RESERVED SEATS

For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
C. M. ADAMS, Agent.

SURRATT'S ARREST.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

sidered sufficient *prima facia* evidence of the guilt of the accused to warrant his detention until further proof, if any be necessary, can be produced to justify his extradition to the authorities of the United States for trial. I need not enlarge upon the heinous criminality and the dangerous character of the offence with which SURRATT is charged. The punishment of the assassins interests all civilized commonwealths, and the cause of justice is in this instance the cause of organized government, of public order, and of national security throughout the world. I pray, therefore, Mr. Minister, that the local authorities at Sora may be instructed to hold the accused in safe custody until further proceedings can be had to insure his surrender to such officers of the United States as shall be authorized to receive him. I avail myself of the occasion to tender to you, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

GEORGE P. MARSH.

To the Commander VISCONTI VENOSTA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c.

(Inclosure J.)

MR. MARSH TO VISCONTI VENOSTA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
FLORENCE, Nov. 17, 1866.

MR. MINISTER: I have the honor to inclose herewith a photographic portrait of JOHN H. SURRATT, *alias* WATSON, supposed to be now in a hospital at Sora. The portrait was received by the United States Legation at Rome from the Government of the United States, and is therefore no doubt authentic. It may help to identify the individual at Sora with the accused; but as it is apparently not the most recent date, it is not improbable that time and the circumstances of SURRATT's life for the last eighteen months may have produced some change in his features and expression which will renders the likeness between the original and the portrait less striking. The point of identity, as I had the honor of stating to Mr. COUTTS this morning, can, it is believed, be satisfactorily established by the testimony of persons at Rome who have known SURRATT's family on both sides of the Atlantic.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurance of my high consideration. GEO. P. MARSH.

To the commander VISCOUNTI VENOSTA, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MR. KING TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
ROME, Nov. 19, 1866.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c.:

SIR: I had hoped ere this to have been able to announce to the Department the fact of the recapture of JOHN H. SURRATT, whose arrest and subsequent escape were mentioned in my last dispatch; but I regret to say that thus far all our efforts to apprehend the fugitive have proved fruitless. Mr. MARSH, our Minister at Florence, will no doubt report to the Government the steps which he may have seen fit to take in the premises. I shall, therefore, content myself with a brief recital of what was done here. On Friday last, Nov. 16, Gen. KANSLER, the Papal Minister of War, called to inform me of a rumor which had reached him that SURRATT had been received wounded into the military hospital at Sora, a few miles beyond the Papal frontier. I instantly telegraphed this information to Mr. MARSH, and in a few hours received a reply from him to the effect that he had made the necessary application to the Italian Government. Regarding, however, the identification and apprehension of SURRATT as of the first importance, I dispatched Mr. HOOKER, Acting-Secretary of Legation, by the earliest train to Sara, furnished with all the necessary documents, and a photograph of SURRATT, and also with instructions, if he found SURRATT there, to ask, in the name of the American Government, that he should be held in close custody until a proper demand could be made upon the Italian authorities for his surrender as a fugitive from justice. Mr. HOOKER exercised his mission with intelligence and dispatch. Arriving at Isaletta, the frontier station, and communicating by telegraph with the commanding officer at Sara, he ascertained that one of the Pontifical Zouaves, calling himself WATSON, of Richmond, United States, 22 years old, tall, fair complexion, blue eyes, high forehead, reddish sandy hair, moustache and goatee, had passed Sara for Naples on the 8th inst., the same day that he escaped from Verote, only a few miles distant. Mr. HOOKER at once telegraphed this intelligence to our Consul at Naples, and the officers in charge at Isaletta did the same to the Neapolitan Chief of Police. Both asked that SURRATT should, if possible, be arrested. I received a prompt reply from Mr. SWAIN, at Naples, acknowledging receipt of Mr. HOOKER's telegram, and stating that they were on the look out for SURRATT. Our hopes were strong, therefore, that we should succeed in catching him somewhere in the vicinity of Naples; but yesterday, a second dispatch from Mr. SWAIN apprised us that SURRATT had left the preceding day, Nov. 17, for Alexandria, by a steamer which stopped at Malta to coal, and that the fact had been telegraphed to our Consul at that point. I also immediately telegraphed to Mr. WINTHROP, at Malta, urging the arrest of SURRATT, but up to the moment of closing this dispatch I have received no reply from Mr. WINTHROP. The probabilities, I fear now, are that SURRATT will make good his escape. Some surprise, perhaps, may be expressed that SURRATT was arrested by the Papal authorities before any request to that effect had been made by the American Government. This was alluded to in a conversation on the subject with Cardinal ANTONELLI and the Minister of War on Friday last. Both gave me to understand that the arrest was made with the approval of His Holiness, and in anticipation of any application from the State Department, as well for the purpose of placing SURRATT in safe custody as with the view to show the disposition of the Papal Government to comply with the expected request of the American authorities. I have no reason to doubt the entire good faith of the Papal Government in the matter.

I inclose, for the information of the Department, copies of one or two additional reports upon the facts connected with SURRATT's first escape.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, RUFUS KING.

[Translation.]

JUARI PONTIFICI, IN COMMAND OF BATTALION,
VELLITRI, Nov. 1, 1866.

MY GENERAL:

Following out your Excellency's order, I sent this morning to Feroli Lieut. DE FARREL to make examination into the escape of Zouave Watson. I have learned some other details of this unfortunate business. Watson at the moment when he was arrested must have been on his guard, having obtained knowledge of a letter addressed ——, which concerned him, probably. This letter, sent by mistake to trumpeter named ——, was opened by him and shown to Watson, because it was written in English. I have sent it to you, with the report of Capt. LAMBILLY. I am assured that the escape of Watson savors of a prodigy. He leaped from a height of twenty-three feet on a very narrow rock, beyond which is a precipice. The filth from the barracks accumulated on the rock, and in that manner the fall of Watson was broken. Had he leaped a little further he would have fallen into an abyss.

I am, with respect, my General, your humble subordinate. Lieut. COL CORU, Battalion Allet.

[No. 1 inclosed.]

TO MINISTER OF WAR, ROME.

(Translation.)

FEROLI, 8th November.

MY COLONEL: I regret to announce to you that notwithstanding all my precautions, Jean Watson has succeeded in escaping. To carry out the orders received, I had sent Sergt. HALVERAL and six men to Treaniti, where this Zouave was on detachment. They did not find him there, for on that day Watson had asked leave to go to Feroli. I charged the Corporal of the third company, VANDERSTRACTEN, to take him and turn him over to the Post Corporal, WARREN, to whom I had already given all my instructions on this subject. All the measures ordered were carried out from point to point. Two sentinels, with loaded arms, were placed, one at the very door of his prison, with orders to prevent any communication of the prisoner with persons outside, and the other at the door of the barracks. The prison, the doors and windows, &c., had been inspected in the minutest details by the locksmith of the common; there was, therefore, nothing to fear in that quarter. All passed off well until this morning at 6 o'clock. The prisoner was then awakened, and rose, put on his gaiters, and took his coffee with a calmness and phlegm quite English. The gate of the prison opens on a platform which overlooks the country. A balustrade prevents promenaders from tumbling on the rocks situated at least thirty-five feet below the windows of the prison. Beside the gate of this prison are situated the privies of the barracks. Watson asked permission to halt there. Corporal WARREN, who had six men with him as guards, allowed him to stop, very naturally, not thinking, either he or the Zouaves present, that their prisoner was going to try to escape at a place which it seemed quite impossible to us to clear. This perilous leap was, however, to be taken, and was crowned with success. In fact, Watson, who seemed quiet, seized the balustrade, made a leap and cast himself into the void, falling on the uneven rocks, where he might have broken his bones a thousand times, and gained the depths of the valley. Patrols were immediately organized, but in vain. We saw a peasant who told us that he had seen an unarmed Zouave who was going toward CAXA MARI, which is the way to Piedmont.

I address to you here the report of the corporate of the post, besides two letters which are not without importance. They may be of some use to the Police. Lieut. MONSLY and I have been to examine the localities, and we asked ourselves how we could make such leaps without breaking arms and legs.

Please, my Colonel, to receive the assurance of my respect.

Colonel of Detachments,
DELAMBILLY.

I have sent the description of this Zouave to the Gendamerie.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
NAPLES, Nov. 18, 1866.

Hon. Rufus King, Minister, &c., &c., Rome:

SIR: I received your dispatch this morning about 8 o'clock, and immediately had the Police at Naples and the small towns about here hunting for SURRATT, and learned, about 2 o'clock, that he left last evening at 9 o'clock on the steamer *Tripoli* for Alexandria, under the name of Walters. The steamer stops to-morrow at Malta to take in 300 tons of coal, and as the quarantine is in force there he cannot get on shore.

I immediately sent the following dispatch to the United States Consul at Malta:

"SURRATT, one of the conspirators against LINCOLN, left here last evening in the steamer *Tripoli* for Alexandria, under the name of Walters or Watson. He has on the uniform of a Zouave of the Papal States. The steamer stops at Malta to-morrow to coal. Have him arrested. If you do not receive this in time, telegraph to the Consul at Alexandria."

I did not telegraph to Alexandria, as I thought there would be plenty of time for you to do so, if you thought best, after the receipt of this; or if our Consul in Malta had time enough, he would catch him there. SURRATT has been about Naples in his Zouave uniform for some days, passed himself at the British Consulate as a Canadian, and was taken in this steamer through the influence of the Consul.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

FRANK SWAN, Consul.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. KING.

[No. 44 Extracts.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
Nov. 26, 1866.

SIR: Your dispatch, No. 65, of the 2d inst. has been received. The course which you adopted in reference to JOHN H. SURRATT is approved. We await the identification of the person. A letter of credit in your favor is herewith inclosed. For the expenses which may be incurred in case of SURRATT, you will draw on the Messrs. BARINGS. It is probable that a war vessel will be ordered to receive that person for transportation to this country.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

RUFUS KING, Esq.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. KING.

[No. 47.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of Nov. 10, No. 66. It is a subject of sincere regret that JOHN H. SURRATT effected his escape from the Papal Guards. Your proceedings in communicating on that subject so promptly with Mr. MARSH at Florence, are approved and commended. It is hoped that SURRATT's rearrest may be effected. In that expectation, I shall lose no time in communicating through that Minister with the Italian Government at Florence.

You cannot express too strongly to Cardinal ANTONELLI the satisfaction of the President with the friendly and prompt proceedings of the Papal Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

RUFUS KING, Esq.

MR. HALE TO MR. SEWARD.

Time, 6:15.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
TELEGRAM RECEIVED AT WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1866.
From Cable, Dec. 2, 1866.

To Seward, Washington:

Have arrested JOHN SURRATT, one of President LINCOLN's assassins.

No doubt of identity.

HALE,
Alexandria.

13 Body 17 Cable.

MR. KING TO MR. [illegible]ARD.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT ROME,
Nov. 20, 1866.

SIR: I have received a letter from our Consul at Naples of which I inclose a copy. I have telegraphed the information to our Consul at Alexandria.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c., &c.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. HALE.

[No. 25.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1866.

SIR: The Secretary of the Navy has instructed Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH to send a proper national armed vessel to Alexandria to receive from you JOHN H. SURRATT, a citizen of the United States, who is in your custody as an arrested fugitive, and charged with the crime of assassination of the late ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, and of an attempt to assassinate WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, in the month of April, 1865. You will deliver the before-named to the commanding officer of the vessel upon his reporting to you his arrival at Alexandria.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To Mr. CHARLES HALE, at Alexandria, Egypt.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. WELLES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1866.

SIR: I give you, for your information, a copy of a dispatch which I have this day addressed to CHARLES HALE, United States Consul-General to Alexandria, Egypt. It is thought expedient that the prisoner, JOHN H. SURRATT, should be brought directly to the City of Washington, and delivered to the custody of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, without stopping at any intermediate point, either in this country or elsewhere.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. KING.

[No. 49. Extracts.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1866.

SIR: We have telegraphic information from Mr. HALE, United States Consul General at Alexandria, of the arrest of JOHN H. SURRATT there. In consequence of this, Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH has been ordered to send a war vessel thither, for the purpose of bringing the prisoner here for trial. It is desirable and important that, * * * * * * to whom you have referred in your dispatches, should also be sent hither as a witness. You will consequently apply for his discharge, * * * * * * * and if the application should be granted you will forward him hither. A credit for * * * *, touching the Surratt case, with which you have already been provided, will, it is presumed, be enough to defray the expenses incident to the execution of this instruction, including the traveling expenses of * *

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

RUFUS KING, Esq., &c.

MR. F. W. SEWARD TO MR. DUDLEY.

[No. 562. Extracts.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1866.

Thomas H. Dudley, Esq., U. S. Consul, Liverpool:

SIR: With Mr. WILDING's dispatch No. 538, of the 27th of September, 1865, he transmitted a copy of an affidavit of —— ——, which represents that he was a passenger with JOHN H. SURRATT in the steamer * * * * from Quebec, which arrived at Liverpool on the 25th of that month. That in the course of the voyage he had conversations with SURRATT which showed that he was more or less implicated in the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of the late President LINCOLN, and perhaps in the assassination itself. Mr. WILDING says that he had ascertained that —— was " * * * * * * " as it is probable that SURRATT will soon be brought to this country for trial. It would be desirable to have —— as a witness. You will consequently try to ascertain where he now may be, and whether he would be willing to testify upon the occasion referred to.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) F. W. SEWARD, Ass't Sec'y.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Dec. 10.

English Sentiment in Regard to the Alabama Claims.

The Fenians Fairly Checkmated in Ireland.

Pastoral from Cardinal Cullen to the Irish People.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims.

MANCHESTER, Monday, Dec. 10.

The *Examiner* follows the *Times* and calls for an early and satisfactory settlement of the *Alabama* claims. It believes the popular voice is strongly in favor of an amicable adjustment.

IRELAND.

The Fenians Fairly Checkmated—Pastoral from Cardinal Cullen.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 10—Noon.

The *Times*, in an editorial this morning, says that the Fenians have been fairly checkmated, and that it would be madness on their part to attempt rebellion.

Cardinal CULLEN has issued a pastoral, urging the Irish people to obedience to the law and the avoidance of all secret societies.

Arrests continue to be made, and more artillery will leave for Ireland soon.

FRANCE.

The New Minister to this Country.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 10.

The new Minister to the United States, M. BERTHEMY, sailed for New-York on Saturday.

ITALY.

The Evacuation of Rome.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 10.

Some of the French troops are still here, and will remain until the end of December.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Markets.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 10.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, before official hours this morning, were quoted at 71.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 10—Noon.

The Money Market is quiet. Consols for money open at 88¾, ex-dividend. The following are the opening rates for American Securities:

United States Five-Twenties	71¼
Illinois Central	77⅛
Erie shares	47

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 10—1 P. M.

At the opening of the market this morning there were sales of 5-20 bonds at 71¼, and subsequently at 1¼, closing at this hour at the latter price.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 10.

The week opens on a steady and firm Cotton market, with a very general inquiry. The sales will probably exceed 12,000 bales Middling Gulfs, at 14½d. @14¼d.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 10—Noon.

The Cotton market opens active at Saturday's prices. Sales to-day promise to reach 16,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 14d.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 10—1 P. M.

The Cotton brokers report an active market to-day at full prices, though not quotably higher. The sales thus far reach 15,000 bales.

The stock of American Cotton is very light.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Dec. 10—Noon.

The steamship *Erie*, from Boston *via* Halifax, and the *Tarifa*, from New-York, arrived here this morning, *en route* to Liverpool.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star.

The steamship *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Panama R. Co.	$15,150	Dabney, Morgan & Co.	$105,015
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	38,515	Lees & Walker	217,755
Weil & Co.	60,100	Order	560,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co	30,800	R. Bell and F. Gundry	91,586
W. Schall & Co.	33,091	Marcial & Co.	510
Eugene Kelly & Co.	51,000	Isaacs & Asch	700
Wells, Fargo & Co.	71,987	Dearborn & Bro	2,000
Total			$1,[illegible],113

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rejection by Peru and Chili of European Mediation—Energetic Preparations to Renew the War—Fire at Santiago.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Dec. 2, 1866.

By the United States war ship *Powhatan* and the French mail steamer we have dates from Valparaiso to the 11th, and from Callao and Lima to the 21st ult.

PERU.

It is said that the Government of Peru has definitely decided that it cannot accept the mediation of France and England in the questions at issue with Spain, "as the conditions offered are not such as to satisfy the demands of the national honor or to give guarantees for the future." Mr. PACHECO, who went from Lima to Chili on this business, had returned to Peru, and the result of his mission, after consultation with the Chilian Government, declared it to be as above stated.

Peru is enjoying a season of tranquillity. Col. PRADO, the Dictator, now elected President, seems to have a firm hold of power, but one can never tell what will happen next in political matters in such an unsteady Republic as he governs.

CHILI.

The allied fleet was to leave Valparaiso for Montevideo, it is said, on important service against Spain, on the Atlantic, on the 15th of November. The *Cyclone*, a steamer calculated to carry three guns of 150 each, and four 40-pounders, which the Spaniards supposed had been purchased for the Government of Chili, had arrived at Valparaiso without any armament or orders from the owners to sell, but it has supposed such orders were on the way. In the meantime the Chilian is in treaty for or has purchased from Brazil the *Cabral* and one or two other iron-clad war vessels, which were originally intended for the war against Paraguay, but which were found to draw too much water for the River Plata. Since it is almost certain the allied Governments are not to accept the mediation of France and England, much activity prevails in the fitting out of war ships by the allies.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Valparaiso on the night of the 8th November, but caused no damage.

The political exiles, Col. BALTA and others, from Peru, had arrived at Santiago, Chili, where they are at perfect liberty.

On the 2d of November, a fire completely swept the market-place of Santiago, destroying all the stands, stalls and other fixtures in a few minutes, reducing a large number of the lower classes to want.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* arrived in the bay from Central American ports day before yesterday. The five States are tranquil. No news.

Gas Explosion—One Man Killed and Many Injured—Slight Fire.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 10.

This afternoon about 3 o'clock a terrific explosion occurred at the Buffalo Gas Works, on Genesee-street. The disaster was caused by a defective boiler. A number of men, engaged in shoveling coke near the engine-room, were more or less hurt. The boiler was driven into a huge pile of coke, knocking it about like chaff, and killing WM. CLARK and injuring MICHAEL CONOLY and LARRY DOYLE. CLARK was horribly mangled. He leaves a wife and family in England, and had been here but a short time. The building was considerably damaged.

A fire broke out at 6 o'clock P. M. in the basement of the Buffalo Express Building, occupied as a wine store. Some alarm was created on account of the inflammable contents of the building. The fire was extinguished with but little damage done.

The weather is cold and there is good sleighing.

MEXICO.

The Arrest of Ortega and the Reasons for it—The Truth About Gen. Sedgwick and the Matamoras Negotiations—Official Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The President of the United States to-day sent a message to the House of Representatives, with the following inclosed:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith a resolution of the House of Representatives asking to be informed whether any portion of Mexican territory has been occupied by troops of the United States, and if so, by what authority and for what purpose; which resolution was referred to me for report. In compliance therewith I would respectfully state that no official information of the occupation of any portion of Mexican territory has been received at these headquarters, and no authority has been given, either by the Major-General commanding the Department of the Gulf or myself, for any movement of troops into said territory. Attention is respectfully invited to the communication of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, dated Nov. 27, including a letter of Gen. SEDGWICK, commanding the sub-district of the Rio Grande, which was forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information, Dec 4, 1866; also to the enclosed copy of his letter of Nov. 30, ultimo, and copies of telegrams bearing upon this subject.

GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 14, 1866—10 A. M.

Gen. U. S. Grant:

Col. GILLESPIE, of my staff, has just returned from Brownsville.

ORTEGA was arrested at Brazos, Santiago, for an attempted violation of the neutrality laws.

My letter to Gen. SEDGWICK and the arrest were opportune, as CANALES in Matamoras, and NEGILLE and his adherents in Brownsville were just awaiting his arrival to assert his claims by an appeal to arms. He has no adherents in Mexico excepting French and English merchants who heretofore support MAXIMILIAN.

There is no trouble in all Northern Mexico except in Matamoras and Tampico, and these merchants are at the bottom of it.

My letter and the arrest of ORTEGA will settle everything on the Rio Grande line, and I think within a few days. They, ORTEGA &c., can go without violating neutrality.

I hope the Government will support me in this simple and just method of restoring peace to our border and trade and commerce to our people.

There will be a trade through Brownsville and Brazos Santiago with Northern Mexico of $12,000,000 yearly, as soon as these Mexican troubles subside.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

(Official.)
G. K. LEET, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27, 1866.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Army:

I am just in receipt of news from Brownsville, and fear that Gen. SEDGWICK, commanding the sub-district of the Rio Grande, will for some unaccountable and unjustifiable reason demand of CANALES the surrender of the town of Matamoras, on the plea of preventing the pillage of houses of Americans, &c.

The situation there is this: Gen. ESCOBEDO is in front of the city with about 3,500 men, and CANALES offered to surrender if the Liberal Government would pay the merchants who have been supporting him in his illegal and infamous acts. This ESCOBEDO would not agree to.

I very much fear that these merchants have in some way gotten around SEDGWICK, who is, I fear, not a strong man, and have prompted him to this action which he contemplates.

I have heretofore notified you that these very merchants were at the bottom of all the trouble over there.

There is perfect harmony between SEDGWICK and ESCOBEDO, and no objection is made to the contemplated act of Gen. SEDGWICK. Should Gen. SEDGWICK act as I have some reason to expect, I will at once disapprove of the action and relieve him from his command. I have telegraphed to Gen. SEDGWICK disapproving his contemplated act or any action he may have taken in view of it.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen. Comdg.

Official: J. K. L. LEET, A. A. G.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan:

Your telegram of the 27th inst. to Gen. GRANT, in relation to the contemplated action of Gen. SEDGWICK in crossing the Rio Grande, has been submitted to the President, and your action in relation to Gen. SEDGWICK is approved, and Gen. SEDGWICK's proposed action is disapproved. If he should have crossed the Rio Grande you will relieve him and place him under arrest to await the further orders of the President concerning him.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 30, 1866.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR GENERAL—The report in the newspapers that Gen SEDGWICK has crossed the Rio Grande is premature. He certainly had not crossed, or demanded the surrender of the town on the 23d inst. I hope he has not made the blunder.

There is no doubt, in my mind, but that Gen. SEDGWICK has had some influence brought to bear upon him. SEDGWICK went over to Matamoras and took breakfast with the merchants on the morning he wrote the letter which I enclose to you.

There is something wrong about this transaction. ESCOBEDO was about to take the place by assault, and was able to do it, when SEDGWICK apparently adopted his course to prevent it and save the merchants.

The whole affair, should it take place, will not complicate things, and my disapproval of it must have reached Brownsville yesterday, 29th inst.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General U. S. Army.

[Official.]
G. K. LEET, A. A. G.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 1, 1866.

I have an opportunity to go over to the Rio Grande this evening, and by going I think I can settle the Artega affair; also, the Sedgwick trouble, if any has occurred, and put things on a good footing, but I would like to have your approval of my absence.

Affairs are in a good condition here, and Gen. FORSYTH communicates to me from the Texas frontier no Indian troubles.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

Official.
GEO. K. LEET, A. A. G.

Later from the Rio Grande—Effect of the Occupation of Matamoras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 10.

The Brownsville *Ranchero*, speaking of the occupation of Matamoras, says:

"CANALES' troops would have sacked the American and other foreign stores, on the night of the occupation, had not that step been taken."

The *Ranchero* is an impartial witness.

The Rio Grande papers write in defence of the occupation of Matamoras by the United States forces under SEDGWICK, and say, the action was for the best interests of all concerned.

CANALES was not kept under arrest at Matamoras; nor is it likely that he will be sent Chihuahua. On the contrary, it was reported that he would be sent to San Luis to take an important command.

There were symptoms that a new forced loan would be made at Matamoras.

Correspondents at the Rio Grande gave out the report that ORTEGA had been unconditionally released, but the report is not confirmed.

The *El Pueblo*, of Matamoras, has a letter from Toluca, dated Nov. 12, which avers that the French have evacuated San Luis Potosi, and MEJIA remained with less than a thousand men. The Liberal army was encamped for nine or ten leagues around San Luis.

A money train was expected from that city.

Forty-three persons were sentenced to the State Penitentiary by the District Court of Brownsville, and started overland for Huntsville on the 6th. A military escort was provided to go part of the way with them.

Gen. SHERIDAN returned from the Rio Grande today.

Gen. Brown Appointed to Succeed Gen. Sedgwick.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Friday, Dec. 7.

Gen. BROWN, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to command the sub-district of the Rio Grande, and Gen. SEDGWICK has been ordered under arrest.

THE SHERMAN-CAMPBELL MISSION.

The Susquehanna at Vera Cruz—Gen. Sherman Invited to Land, but Declines—He Leaves in the Susquehanna for Some Port Unknown.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, Dec. 4,
VIA MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Dec. 10, 1866.

The *Susquehanna* arrived here Thursday, Nov. 27, anchoring about three miles from the city. Neither SHERMAN, CAMPBELL, nor any member of the expedition landed or held any communication with the shore, except through the medium of the United States Consul, Mr. LANE. The French authorities were courteous in the extreme, offering Gen. SHERMAN and suite an escort to convey them safely to Mexico City, where Marshal BAZAINE and Gen. CASTELNAU now are. This and all similar offers were declined, and in the darkness of Monday night the *Susquehanna* stole away, few know whither.

The whole expedition was based upon the theory that before the *Susquehanna* reached Mexico, MAXIMILIAN and the French would have gone, and that direct communication could be opened with the Juarez Government. This supposition proving groundless, the *Susquehanna* has sailed for some other port where JUAREZ can be found. She will probably next be heard of either at Tampico or Matamoras, unless she proceed to Havana or New-Orleans for further instructions. She would have gone to Tampico before making Vera Cruz, but that a heavy norther prevented.

In the best informed quarters it is confidently asserted that MAXIMILIAN will leave Orizaba on Friday next to resume the reins of government in the City of Mexico. It is certain that he has thrown himself into the hands of MIRAMON, MARQUEZ and the reactionary or Church party. They have promised him $10,000,000. Whether they use him, or he them, is yet to be made manifest. The former is much more probable.

Meanwhile the Emperor's baggage is still being shipped for Austria. The French are rapidly concentrating their troops preparatory to leaving. Every one here expects war with the United States, and trade is at a complete stand still.

Arrival of Gen. Sherman and Mr. Campbell at Brazos—They Have an Interview with Gen. Sheridan.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Friday, Dec. 7.

The United States frigate *Susquehanna* arrived off Rio Grande Bar from Vera Cruz, *via* Tampico, on Friday noon, with Gen. SHERMAN and Minister CAMPBELL and suite.

Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN and Mr. CAMPBELL had an interview of a few hours at Brazos, after which Gen. SHERIDAN and Staff took their departure for New-Orleans. Gen. SHERMAN and Mr. CAMPBELL will leave to-morrow for Matamoras, *en route* for Monterey.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Fire in a Division-Street Tenement House—One Man, Three Women and Five Children Smothered—A Dreadful Scene of Death.

About 10:45 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the building No. 215 Division-street, the flames originating in the sub-basement, though from what cause has not yet been ascertained. The alarm was speedily given and the firemen were early on the ground, getting to work in a few minutes. The flames were difficult to manage, as a portion of the first floor was occupied as a kerosene oil and lamp store, which material added fury to the flames. After considerable labor, however, the fire was at length extinguished.

The building is a double one, the three upper floors being occupied by several families as a tenement dwelling, the entrance to whose apartments from the street was by a single door, placed in the centre of the first floor, flanked on either hand by stores. The building is damaged by fire and water to the extent of about $800; understood to be covered by insurance.

The first floor was occupied on one side by the milk store of PATRICK KELLY, whose loss is about $100. No insurance. The other side, by the kerosene oil store already spoken of, owned by JAMES E. MCLAUGHLIN. Damage $200; insured for $700 in the State Insurance Company of Jersey City. The second floor was also occupied by Mr. MCLAUGHLIN as a dwelling, whose loss on furniture is $400; covered by insurance in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

The third floor was occupied by DANIEL PHELAN, his wife and three children, as a dwelling. The fourth floor was occupied by Mrs. MARY SCHILLING (widow) and child, 17 months of age.

While the firemen were busily engaged in extinguishing the flames, they were seemingly unaware that a terrible tragedy was being consummated. Owing to the burning kerosene in the store on the first floor throwing off a large amount of stifling vapor, very little progress could be made by the firemen through the interior of the building, and it was not until this vapor had evaporated, by the flames being extinguished, that the firemen could make any proper examination. It was then discovered that the entire family of Mr. PHELAN, consisting of himself, wife and three children, were lying in their beds in an unconscious state, and they were at once removed to the open air.

As if this was not enough, the insensible bodies of Mrs. SCHILLING and her daughter were discovered in their beds on the fourth floor, as were also the bodies of Mrs. E. GALPIN and her daughter ADA, aged 11 years, who were paying the widow a visit, having come over from Brooklyn yesterday.

The sufferers were hastily removed to the Seventh Precinct Police Station, where Dr. SNODGRASS, of No. 184 East Broadway, and Dr. S. T. BIRDSALL, of No. 218 East Broadway, with the assistance of Police Surgeon BLIVEN, applied every possible remedy in their endeavor to resuscitate those persons rescued from the ruins. These labors proved in vain, however, and at midnight the three physicians abandoned all further effort, and the bodies of the deceased were prepared for burial, and placed in one of the lodging-rooms of the Station-house.

It appears that every person who was asleep at the time of the outbreak of the flames were smothered to death by the abhorrent fumes of the burning kerosene. A parrot in one of the rooms on the second floor was found dead in its cage, thus attesting to the stifling effect of the vapor.

Fire this Morning.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was given at No. 63 Mott-street, occupied by several families as a tenement house. Owing to the prompt arrival of the firemen the flames were speedily extinguished, before any material damage had been caused to the property.

Amusements.

AUTHOR'S NIGHT.—Mr. J. AUGUSTIN DALY, who has so successfully adapted Mr. READE's novel of *Griffith Gaunt* to the stage, takes his benefit at the New-York Theatre to-night. It is the author's opportunity, and as such has peculiar claims on the community. The men who do the work should sometimes have the fun. Mr. DALY, we are persuaded, will be jovial, if the house is crowded to its greatest capacity. He has provided unusual attractions for the occasion, although one would have supposed that his excellent version of "Griffith Gaunt," which has drawn the town for many weeks, would not fail to draw it again on the occurrence of the author's benefit. The artists taking part in the latter musical interlude are Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR, Signor TESTA, Signor FOSSATI, Mr. W. J. HILL, Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. The occasion under such flattering circumstances cannot fail to be brilliant. Let us add, too, that it is the last performance of "Griffith Gaunt"—the piece being cut off in the flower of its youth by arrangements previously entered into for the production of the French version of "Cinderella."

[Advertisement.]

"Unequaled among the preparations of American chemists"—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLORIMEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—*True Flag, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE COMPANY.
"PARIS EXPOSITION," "SPARKLING."
FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS.—Nothing so greatly improves the personal appearance as a neat, elegant, tasteful style of hat, such for instance as the one for the present season introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. His inventive faculty and taste, in this respect, are quite remarkable, and he is decidedly the hatter par excellence of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Do you want a Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine for yourself or friend? See Ellis, at Masonic Fair.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston—E. B. Souther, John Klinch, A. Meyer, Lewis M. Brown, Col. Reynolds, A. B. Peakam, Col. E. Crott, C. D. Owens, J. H. C. Ostman, James Dalton, J. F. Slattery, H. A. Meyer, W. P. Delany, J. M. Randall, E. F. Robbins, E. W. Frost and lady, Miss Blanch Hathaway, Miss Carrie Bainbridge, Mrs. H. Weldon, Mrs. M. Scheifer and 2 children, Mrs. Capt. Ericsson and 3 children, Miss L. Cochran, and 13 in the steerage. The Q. C. also brings of the crew of the Suwanee, J. W. Adams, Hugh Sympson and Thomas Duffy.

DEC. 10—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—Miss S. Sommerville, Miss Drummond, Miss Dealy, Mr. McCallum, Miss Parker, J. Gordon, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Hurst and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Coudenen, Mrs. G. Murray, Mrs. Michael J. McLean, and 172 in the steerage.

DEC. 10—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow*—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Rankin, Edward Robinson, E. Morrison, Miss Mackay, Mrs. Battrum and son, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Skinner and child, Mrs. Miller and family, R. M. Calder, Miss Karlston, W. A. Porter.

In steamship Morning Star, from New-Orleans—Mme. A. Tolrier and 2 children, Miss H. Butler, Charles Hill, F. F. Graff, Jos. Hughes, Miss Rosa Lamarque, Louis Heyman, Miss Katie Kohler, Wm. Collins, J. B. Chisholm, Daniel Compton, Peter Smith, Miss Anna Walsh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets.... 8 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 30 | Gov. Island.11 19 | Hell Gate...12 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 10.

Cleared.

Ships James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Atmosphere, Oram, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Harpswell, Owen, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Ann Holzberg, (Br.,) McGuire, [illegible]; [illegible], (Br.,) Wills, Liverpool via Baltimore, Napier & Wellsford; Reina del Sud, (Arg.,) Weeks, Tarragona, J. Henry.

Brigs Alice Todd, (Br.,) Harding, Barbados via Norfolk, Brett, Son & Co.; Helois, (Swed.,) Landergren, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rising Sun, Scofield, Ponce and Arroyo, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; J. Polledo, Plummer, Portland, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners S. N. Hall, Strickland, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett; W. N. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; E. G. Knight, Whittemore, Para, Miller & Houghton; Donna Anna, Chase, Havana, Baxter & Merrill; Robert Palmer, Wilbur, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Gem, Welton, Galveston, Young & Cowan; C. S. Baylis, (tern,) Steel, Mobile, L. B. Geger; Albert Thomas, Van Brunt, St. Mark's, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut; Vesta, Chiveral, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. W. Lewis, Crowell, Richmond, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. E. Willets, Baylis, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Margaret, Farr, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Yacht Henrietta, Samuels, Cowes, J. G. Bennett, Jr.

Arrived.

Steamship Moneka, Libby, Charleston, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Dec. 8, 40 miles north of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Flambeau.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow Nov. 3, and Moville 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Francis Macdonald. Nov. 14, took a heavy gale from N. E., and on 15th, the gale continuing, carried away the rudder-head and outer stern-post, and lost the screw; same day the gale moderated; rigged a jury rudder, and has been under canvas since, with moderate weather. On the 9th inst., when within 80 miles of Sandy Hook, was taken in tow by the steamer Iowa, Capt. Craig, of the same line, and brought into port. All hands on board are well; they have been on short allowance of provisions and water. She has been three weeks and two days since passing Cape Race.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Nov. 21, and Moville 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Francis Macdonald. Had strong westerly winds the whole passage. Dec. 7, 240 miles east of Nantucket, passed steamship Aleppo, hence for Liverpool. 9th inst., 7 A. M., 80 miles east of Sandy Hook, fell in with steamship Britannia, disabled, and took her in tow.

Steamship Marmion, Hazard, New-Orleans Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden. Dec. 2, 9 A. M., 30 miles S. E. of the Bar, passed steamship Montgomery, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship A. J. Ingersoll, Oakes, Mobile 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Dec. 5, 11 A. M., off Sand Key, passed steamship Missouri, hence for New-Orleans. 6th, off Cape Florida, passed bark Orchilla, of Searsport, bound north.

Steamship Morning Star, Nelson, New-Orleans Dec. 1, and S. W. Pass 2d, at 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. Lat. 26 07, lon. 79 52, saw an English brig, showing white signal with red ball in it. Off Key West, passed steamship Missouri, hence for New-Orleans; also bark Florence, Bake, of Yarmouth, N. S.

Steamship Rising Star, Harris, Aspinwall Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Yazoo, Hoges, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Quaker City, West, Charleston 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Calhoun, Armstrong, Liverpool Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Is anchored below.

Bark Wayfarer, (of Liverpool,) Blachford, Rio Janeiro Oct. 25, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Amazon, (of Baltimore,) Pertival, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Sturges, Arnold & Co.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Thurlow, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark A. Emerson, Wilson, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr.

Bark Hannibal, Hawkins, Pensacola Nov. 29, with yellow pine to McCready & Co.

Bark Psyche, (Dan.,) Weaver, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Agnes, (of St. Kitts,) Willar, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Wetmore, Cryder & Co. Dec. 4, off Hatteras, saw a vessel's head-board, painted blue, with gilt letters, and a quantity of boxes. 6th, 50 miles south of Cape May, saw a brig showing a blue signal, with white letters P. B. in it, standing S., with loss of jibboom.

Brig Herald, (of Philadelphia,) Laughlin, Guantanamo Nov. 14, via Inagua 20th, with sugar and molasses to master. Has had heavy northerly gales; lost deck-load, consisting of 71 casks of molasses, water-casks and everything movable about deck.

Brig Prince Alfred, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Higgins, Jeremie 21 ds., with logwood, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Abby Bradford, for Boston. Left no vessels.

Brig Flora del Mar, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig H. F. Colthirst, (of Turks Island,) Emery, Manzanilla 21 ds., with cedar to Rivera, Cardoza & Co.

Brig G. F. Peniston, (of Walton, N. S.,) Burgess, St. Thomas 14 ds., in ballast to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, (of New-Haven,) Thomas, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to S. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Charles W. Holt, Hart, Bangor, with lumber to H. W. Loud & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 10—Arr. steamer Cleopatra, from New-Orleans, with 1,100 bales of cotton and 800 bbls. flour; Norman, Philadelphia; Glaucus, New-York.

Below—Ships Milton, from Calcutta; Malooka, from New-Orleans; bark Andes, from Savannah, and steamer Vineland.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 10—Sld. U. S. gunboat Connemaugh. Arr. steamship Empire, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Mermaid—ship, steering S. W., Nov. 6, lat. 6 49 S., lon. 34 10.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Nov. 26, bark Idaho, Chapman, New-York; 29th, steamer Rising Star, Harris, do.; 30th, brig Aroostook, Bryant, Boston.

Sld. Dec. 1, brig H. B. Emery, Small, Manzanilla, Cuba; 2d, steamer Rising Star, Harris, New-York.

At Manzanilla, Nov. 18, bark Voyager, Wiley, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig T. J. McGuire, Littlefield, do. The brig Nellie Ware, Ware, sailed for do.

At Rio Janeiro, Oct. 25, brig John Welsh, dischg.; the ship Memnon sailed for Callao Oct. 25.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 23, brig Henry & Louise, Potter, hence, just arr.; Firm, Wylie, dischg.

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ONE CERTIFICATE,
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As well as chances of becoming the possessor of
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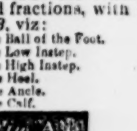
Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure B, viz:
1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.



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